G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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spasms, and the old woman would not suffer THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WERRLY, ON SEVENT spasms, and the old woman would not suffer any one to see the fittle distorted body.

The one imposed on was not inclined to doubt, but thanked Heaven for the preserva-tion of the boon confided to her, and saw with gratification the return of the Count, and that she was with him to leave a place where the hand of the spoiler had been at work so de-structively. TERMS. Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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RANK AND NOBILITY. A STORY-BY JEANNE MARIE.

Translated for the Era, by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

The night was impenetrably dack, when an elegant travelling coach was lost on the wide plain of Tuchel, and the coachman, having come down from his box, was vainly searching to discover the road. In the bottom of the coach lay a fair young wife, half resting in the arms of her husband, who sat beside her, half reclining on and imbedded by soft cushions. Opposite her was the maid, with a smelling bottle and reviving drops.

bottle and reviving drops.

The coachman blustered and swore, the waiting maid lamented and sighed, the sick wife frequently inquired with anxiety, and her companion alone was able to maintain an encouraging air.

In this manner the wanderers were uselessly

driven hither and thither for more than ar hour in the darkness, becoming more hopeless every moment, when suddenly the waiting-

maid cried—

"A fire! Certainly a fire by robbers!"

The attention of the searchers was now drawn to a glimmering point, which at no very great distance seemed like the light of a Pharos, promising deliverance. Fresh life coursed in the veins of the traveller. Gently he withdrew his arm that encircled the patient, supported her carefully in the bottom of the coach sprang out, and hasted to the star of the will sprang out, and hasted to the star of the wil derness. Satisfied with the result of his toilsome wandering, for as he approached he dis-covered a solitary collier's hut, he went to its lighted window, where at a glance he could see the inside of it. Though it was night, several persons were seen moving about inside. On a mean bed lay a young wife, and near her, wrapped in rags, a new-born child, over which the languid looks of the sick woman were east, like pale rays of the sun.
"A mother," thought the stranger, "she will

and must be compassionate."

Not far from the couch. an old woman was

sent the light to the wanderer, a panada, so at least it appeared, which she busily stirred with a long wooden shaving in a round kettle. On the stone beach, stretched at full length, lay a large, robust man, with wild, uncombed hair and beard, who was indifferently staring at the fire and the movements of the old

oman. The stranger had but taken a glimpse of the The stranger had but taken a glimpse of the group, when he knocked audibly at the door. No answer followed, and he was obliged to repeat the knock three or four times, on which a murmur and seolding took place within the hut; till at length, when they were convinced that no ghost was playing his pranks, but a human voice begged for admittance, a small sash above the door was opened, and an eye that seemed to belong to Polyphemus peered

through the opening.

"What's wanting?" asked a rough voice.

"A traveller, who, with a sick wife, is lost in this endless wilderness, and seeks a shelter for

the night," answered the other.
"What shelter?" replied the same hoarse what snetter?" replied the same noarse voice. "Here is no tavern for straggling, thievish vagabonds. Nothing here. There is sickness enough here already." With these words the sash was again closed.

The stranger, however, lost not heart. Too much depended on this game, and he durst not give over

give over.

"Stop!" thundered he, with imposing tone.

"Don't be so rash, or thou wilt rue having sent
Count Eisheim, the richest land owner in the round of twenty miles, from your door. Here is gold; and now delay no longer, but open the

The Count's words, though spoken in a commanding tone, would have been heard without attention, if the sight of the full purse had not given evidence of his intention to pay beforehand.

"Can you still dally?" continued he: when suddenly the sash was drawn entirely back, and a set of long, meager fingers were ready for a grip of the purse. "Can you still linger, when you may save the life of a fellow creature, a sick woman, who has also a mother like her that stands there near the couch?"

A weak voice was now perceptible, whose pleading seemed to melt the heart of the man and old woman, who were by this time countand old woman, who were by this time counting their money. Finally the door opened to let out the giant form of the collier, who, in surly mood, came with a pine torch in his hand to accompany the Count to the coach, where the patient anxiously waited for her husband. Eisheim lifted her safely out, and carried his during wife to the collidying wife to the collier's hut, not knowing whether he embraced the living or the dead. Having reached and entered the hut, the

Countess was placed beside the collier's wife, on the miserable couch; and towards morning after an anxious night, she bore to the Count a daughter. But the happiness of the father was alloyed by solicitude for his wife; the keen joy of calling a new life his own was blunted, and he trembled for two beings dear to him.

to him.

Soon as the first clear gray morning rays kissed the waste desert, the Count-mounted one of his coach-horses, and hasted to the nearest inhabited place, to obtain the best possible aid, but without success. Neither a trustworthy physician nor apothecary, or other assistant, was to be met with.

Disappointed by this unavoidable but complete failure, Eisheim, after an absence of several hours, went back to the collier's hut, in order to learn the truth of his continued mis-

While the girl, tortured with anxiety, seemed to sympathize most deeply with the grief of the bereaved mother, the old woman, under the pretext of procuring a coffin for the dead child, had left the hut, and hurried over the wide desert to a solitary pasture ground, half demolished and excavated by time and the elements. Here she deposited a little bundle, and then squatted near a tree, where she had not tarried long when a lone horseman came that way. "I know," she muttered, "that he is riding over, in order to confess the old wolf."

She raised herself up when the horseman approached, wrung her hands, and in a shrill voice began to complain of the hardness of heart and uncharitableness of mankind, who had exposed a child here, a prey to the weather and starration.

had exposed a child here, a prey to the weather and starvation.

"I might, in compassion, easily take the poor little worm home with me, were I not afraid that Lorentz would pay me for it with his rough fist. O dear Lord! what wicked people there are in the world, and Lorentz is one of them. Kate brought him a little child, and it is dead; and he like a sinner is glad that he is freed from it. No, I cannot take the strangeling there."

During this jeremiad the horseman dismounted, in order to examine the child more closely. It was wrapped in rags, and there was nothing by which he could understand or

conjecture whence it came.

While this inquiry was being made, in which

the old woman seemed as desirous of knowing as the stranger, the child opened its eyes and began to cry piteously.

"Lord, what is now to be done with the poor thing?" exclaimed the old wife, weeping.

"Heavenly Saviour, have mercy on us."

With hasty resolve the horseman took possession of the child; while the old woman, sob-

session of the child; while the old woman, sob-bing, blessed the good man who took the for-lorn orphan. He wrapped the little helpless creature in his cloak, and again mounted his horse. The old woman ran beside the horse-man a good way till she came to the next vil-lage, where she pretended to procure a coffin for Kate's poor little child.

When Count Eisheim had arranged every-thing for conveying the remains of his wife to the family vault, he returned to the collier's dwelling on the next day, and there found deep affliction. The old woman came up to him, and wept; while the man lay quietly on the stone bench, and Kate was bathed in tears.

"What has happened?" cried the Count. 'My child"-

"O, don't grieve," whimpered the old woman "God proves the rich sometimes with affliction but there lies your child, fresh and red as a wild rose-tree, while our little babe"—— and

she broke anew into unnatural weeping.

The Count now first perceived a little coffin that stood in a corner of the room. The old woman caught his glance, and in explanation

woman caught his glance, and in explanation said—

"Yesterday, after you were gone, O what the child suffered with cramps! We had to keep it secret from the mother, so distorted and disfigured was the little thing."

The collier's young wife now wept sorely, but was not able to speak a word.

"There dwells sympathy in this rough nature," thought the Count; "but does not the beast also love its young, and even tear its breast to nourish them with its blood?"

Eisheim expressed his compassion most ten-

breast to nourish them with its blood?"

Eisheim expressed his compassion most tenderly, and in a way unintelligible in this hut; but suppressed as much as possible, in word and behaviour, his joy over his fresh, healthy child, manifesting his happiness only by his looks on what he possessed. After the collier's wife became tranquil, the system of maintenance was further deliberated on. The Count then informed them that he would have the child earefully brought to Eschen, and there given in charge to another foster-mother. A given in charge to another foster-mother. A loud sob, which the young wife had somewhat subdued, now broke forth, and the convulsive manner in which she clasped the child to her would have revealed the mystery to any wife would have revealed the mystery to any wife or mother; but the Count remained ignorant and confiding. He perceived that it would be grievous to take this foster-child from Kate, who had lost her own; and it was therefore agreed that she should accompany the Count to Eschen, and remain there with his child.

The Count also promised to take care of Lorentz and the old woman, who were to come later, and be settled on the manor. In this way the Count believed all things would be well ordered; and in reality it ap-peared so. He saw only satisfied, bright faces, which atoned for the late harshness and bru-

tality of these people.

The corpse of the Countess was quietly buried in Eschen, and a few weeks afterwards the baptism of the little heiress took place. Eisheim, who till then had only named the child his little wild flower, wishing by this distinguishing mark to bear in constant remembrance the wonderful preservation of his darling, now gave her in baptism the name of Erika.

In a large, pleasant apartment of a farmhouse, eighteen years afterwards, Kate was spinning; but the thread would not hold today, though she oft moistened it with her tears. From time to time she looked sadly through

deeply.

Thus, with sighs and tears, she had spun for

Thus, with sighs and tears, she had spun for a few hours, when through the low door a tall, bulky figure, with a hoe on his shoulder, entered.

"Good evening, Lorentz," said Kate, drying her eyes with her blue linen apron.

"Now, what's this crying and whining about?" was the reply. "Bring me something to eat; for quarrying stone under ground makes one hungry."

"Is it not the same to him what sort of a child he has? Is he not quite happy?"

"He is so, as long as he does not know it;
but when he shall be informed, how then?

Many a time have I been almost ready to tell him all about it."

"Take care lest I split thy brain-pan, if thou do that. Wilt thou bring misfortune on thyself and me, and the child, too, thou thought-less woman?"

less woman?"

"God stand by me as thou now dost. I have not yet done it. But if I only knew what has become of the poor little thing that we cast upon the world so unmercifully."

"On my conscience, Anne did that and it has long been mouldering in the earth."

"Well, it is then in good hands. But many a time I grieve in the night, so that I cannet sleep, when I think that the child perished."

"Well, now let me sleep quietly, Kate; I am tired."

"But what shall I do when she goes quite away? I have no child but her, and may lay myself in the grave. If I only see her sometimes, even at a distance, when she rides out with the master, or goes into great company, the prettiest of them all, it is a comfort to me for a long time, for many, many days. But to have none, none in the world, and not a moment's peace and quiet, this is not to be an ment's peace and quiet—this is not to be en-dured."

Lorentz made no answer, and soon was a sleep. Kate seated herself again to her wheel.

Duke Reichsfeld celebrated the return of his son from a foreign tour, with a ball. Giran-doles flashed plumes nodded, flowers exhaled their fragrance, costly dresses glistened, music resounded, and amusements were noisy. The saloons of the palace were filled to overflowing with the most distinguished rank, both military and civil. Though the company was very numerous, and the eye roamed from object to object, yet there was not leisure to see, to admire, to examine all. There were, however, some particular figures among the crowd, on whom the eye rested longer, and as it were re-posed, after unsatisfying exertion, like some lone mountain in a charmless level region, some tree in a desert, or constellation in the firma-

evinced much pleasure in seeing the Count once more at his residence, and then went over to the object who in a moment absorbed all the interest of his limited powers of mind.

"How do you find Prince Hyppolith, my dear
Count?" asked he. "Altered—larger—bold-

er—handsomer? How?"

So saying, he cast a look toward a window niche, in the depth of which sat a young man, who seemed to concern himself very little about the noise and bustle of the ball. His outward appearance was outlandish and dark. Black hair fluttered over his forehead when he danced, black eyes flashed like diamonds when he spoke, and his plain dark dress harmonized with his proud look that he cast over the cawith his proud look that he cast over the ca-pricious pomp, and in which could be read a contempt of all its vanities. Count Eisheim looked for a moment at the young Prince, then with a smile said, "I wish the father as much joy of his son, as I presume he has foresight. Prince Hyppolith seems full of the inflammabil-ity of passion and animated with a desire to

ity of passion, and animated with a desire to take the world by storm and reduce it to anhjection. He is certainly never better pleased than when sailing over breakers at sea, or standing at the edge of a precipice or a giddy height, agitated by surrounding storms. He seems of a character that finds pleasure chiefly in the element of insurrection, in conflict with obstacles?"

obstacles."

"Yes, yes, you are right," replied the Duke.
"Hyppolith would think it quite picturesque to lean upon a rugged wall of rock, and look out upon the storm-lashed sea. But may God preserve him from so perilous a situation."

At this moment the young Prince ran up to one of the ladies in the dance, whirled round with her a few times, and left her exhausted, standing alone, without paying her any further attention. There was nevertheless a certain complacency in the mien of the forsaken lady, as she looked after the dancer.

Seraphine von Glöben, a neat, almost fragile person, fair and slender as a lily, with light brown hair, fine animated features, altogether a model of a female, so delicately was she formed, had frequently during the evening looked

a model of a female, so delicately was she formed, had frequently during the evening looked with expectance to the door, while an expression of dissatisfaction somewhat darkened her lovely countenance. This shade was dispelled by the extra tour of the Prince—a notice that would not have been unacceptable to an elder lady, who, despite her present years, and face intersected by numberless lines, gave the impression of a handsome matron. Somewhat austere, almost cold in her manner—more interesting as the result of the constraint of a teresting as the result of the constraint of a courtly atmosphere, which she had breathed from childhood, as well as from want of inward

warmth stampt upon her exterior—she was at first very forbidding, but gained on nearer acquaintance. Duke Reichsfeld, coming, up to her, asked: "My Iady Minister, did you see how Hyppolith waltzed with your neice?"

"Truly, I did," was the calm reply, "but many such stormy dancers I should not fancy for my delicate neice; she could not bear it."

"The little creature ought not to dance at

"The little creature ought not to dance at all," said the Duke, laughing; "and by no means with that boisterous fellow. I would advise him to ask out ladies more stoutly organized, as for example the Duchess Eisheim, yonder."
"She has during the evening been the fixed

point of my view, this worthy daughter of a worthy father," replied the Minister's lady. "Really, I never saw two such interesting persons."

"Hem, hem," observed the Duke, "the Count

even now is a handsome man, despite his fifty

was so much openness and goodness about her, together with her distinguished station, that persons were obliged to overcome any ill-will they may have felt towards her.

While Erika, overwhelmed in the contemplation of the Minister's lady, was leaning on a high velvet fanteuil, she was not aware that a

high velvet fanteuil, she was not aware that a young man was without intermission observing her. Baron Glöben, Semphine's brother, a young elegant, who made no special pretences of earnest conversation with or warm feeling for Erika, was content to be near her, in order to the many that the standard was a the server wild the prepart that for Erika, was content to be near her, in order to obtrude upon the gay world the remark that he was pleased with the Countess, waited on her everywhere, and danced with her. Believ-ing that he had kept silent long enough, and seeing that Erika's attention was not quite free-ly fixed on him, he resolved to speak, and re-quest her to dance with him. "I thank you," replied she, quite disconcert-ed; "I am engaged."

"I thank you," replied she, quite disconcerted; "I am engaged."
"Engaged?" said Glöben, much surprised.
"Why you have been more than half an hour standing by the pillar like a statue."
"And you would now bring some life into the statue. I perceive you good intention."
"And must a content anyself with this sup-

"Why not, since you have obliged me to it?"
Glöben bowed. "Very flattering, but what is a man to do?"

is a man to do?"

"Let him apply himselt to do right. Besides, in order to compensate you for the refusal to dance, I request yu to conduct me through the saloon to the Minister's lady, your aunt. I must speak with this honorable personage without delay."

Glöben was prompt to falfil Erika's wish, and in a few minutes she wal seated on a tabouret next the matron, looking at her with her hyathincine eyes so beseechingly and searching.

hyathincine eyes so be seechingly and searchingly, that she involuntarily directed to Erika the inquiry, "What service she could do her."

"The business is not about any favor, but something grand, sublime," replied the maiden.

"What could I wish from yet that is not so, and of whom could I desire more?"

and of whom could I desire mpre ?"

"Flatterer!" said the Miniter's lady.

"Flatterer! O no," answeed Erika, very earnestly, and somewhat surpised to find herself so misapprehended.

"I hate all flattery, for it is the twin sister of lying, and at least I could not so disgrace myself a to flatter in view of your honorable. By a pier-glass at some distance from the group of dancers stood two men, one of whom by his imposing appearance was in marked contrast with the unmeaning appearance of the other, who was more brilliantly and strangely decorated. The former was Count Eisheim, who was more the country of the other was count to be compared to the country of the other was count to be contracted. The former was Count Eisheim, who was more the country of the other was country of the count by decorated. The former was Count Eisheim, who spent the evening in company with the price of my love. I know that you observed me with the unflattering eye of a critic: tell manner, the tone and expression of his words, me then, candidly, what was the result of your

> "My complete satisfaction, answered th "Thank God!" exclaimed Erika, "then have not deceived myself. I read this satisfac-tion yesterday, the day before and to-day, in your eye, and built upon this perception my

> hopes."
> "What are they?" asked the Minister's lady, with eagerness.
> "Deem me not eccentric," proceeded Erika with great earnestness, "nor inconsiderate, that here, in a place so little suited to the circumstance, I touch on a subject to me of the greatest importance; but it presses so heavily on my breast, that I must know if you will adopt

"Singular child," answered the Minister

"I never had a mother, dear lady, never tasted the bliss which a mother's love can confer. What I have so long been deprived of has suddenly been made clear to me. I have, 'tis true, entered the gay world at the side of the most honored male protector, but without a female guide and adviser. Ever since I saw you, dear lady, the ardent desire of my heart was explained; I knew what I wanted. It now lies with you to make me inexpressibly rich or alwith you to make me inexpressibly rich, or altogether destitute and poor. Will you be my mother—will you lead a minor with your love, strengthen her with your counsel, suffer her to give ready obedience to your will? Say but a

ingle word."
While Erika silently and with represe breathing waited an answer, a smile played upon the countenance of the lady, who with

upon the countenance of the lady, who with seriousness replied:

"What shall I say to you, Erika, since you have made me unspeakably happy by your honorable proposition. But would I be capable, in the comprehensive sense which you fondly contemplate, to support myself in the station to which you would elevate me?"

"O, I will twine around your love," cried Erika, "and if I have this, all will be well."

"This you have," said the Minister's lady.

Erika, "and if I have this, all will be well."

"This you have," said the Minister's lady, in a tone unusually tender.

"And now, dare I call you mother? Oh, what a magic sound is in this word! What harmony of bliss, of confidence, and assurance! My good, honored mother! And hereafter you will say thou, to me, and love and chastise me like a daughter."

The dance was now ended, and Count Eisheim came up to the two females, a little

Eisheim came up to the two females, a little surprised that Erika had absented herself so entirely from the circle of gay young ladies.

"Father," said she brightening up, "I have found a mother! Wish me joy. Now am I uperabundantly rich!"

The Count did not at first comprehend what

his daughter meant; but a few words from the Minister's lady were sufficient to explain the matter.
"And dare I hope from you, Count Eisheim,

the confirmation of my new dignity?"

The Count looked at his daughter with an expression of satisfaction. "She has always hit upon the right," said he, "and this time she has not mistaken. Take possession of my daughter in love. I have every reason to re-joice at this rivalship in Erika's heart."

joice at this rivalship in Erika's heart."

The latter was now in a mood in which she could have danced with all the world, and therefore willingly accepted the invitation of a young man who appeared to have just entered the saloon, otherwise he certainly would have been previously noticed, for he was not only very handsome, but was also in company with some dashing young men, who, as they constantly showed, knew how to direct their eyes to him.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

A bark is moor'd below, Mid the tossing of the bay; What seeks she, where the hunter's bow Hath evermore held sway? Who stand on Plymouth Rock, Yon feeble, alien band? Why dare they winter's wildest shock,

Thus, in a stranger land? Their sufferings who can tell, Save the bitter blast that blew And the freezing snows that fell Ere their lowly cabins grew An axe among the trees! The rugged hearth-stone flames!

Up spring the mushroom huts—are these For England's high-born dames? Hark to the war whoop wild; See! the red Indian's crest; The prayerful mother clasps her child, The warrior girds his breast. Their trust, mid fear and toil. Was in the "Strong to Save; Their ploughshare broke a sterile soil— Their faith disarmed the grave.

Sons of those ancient sires, And kindle on this sacred shore True Freedom's beacon fires; And give Him praise, whose Hand Sustained them with His grace, Making this Rock, whereon ye stand The Mocca of their race.

The quantity of land unsold in Ohio, on the 30th of September last, was only 216,070 acres. The quantity sold by the General Government in Ohio, up to that time, had been 12,616,909 acres. Besides these large sales, there had been granted to the States of Connecticut and Virginia, as inducements to the cessions made by them to the United States, 7,376,769 acres; and to companies and individuals, mostly in large tracts, and for resale, 1,485,564 acres; and to satisfy claims for military purposes, 1,564,997 acres. The aggregate quantity of lands for which the people of Ohio have had, or have yet, to pay the Government or its grantees is therefore 23,046,484 acres. There have been reserved for Indians and salines 40,547 acres. There remain, as I have stated, only 216,070 acres unsold. It follows, therefore, that the whole amount contributed by the United States, as the proprietor of this immense domain, to its improvement and preparation for sale, is only 2,273,859 acres. This in-

ration for sale, is only 2,273,859 acres. This includes all the grants for schools, colleges, religious purposes, and internal improvements.

The amount of money paid by the people of Ohio—the individual citizens of Ohio—into the Treasury of the United States, for the privilege of occupying and tilling the soil, is \$20,853,694.

The sums paid to the grantees of the Government of the grantees of the Government of the grantees of the grantees. "Singular child," answered the surrounding company, and after she had convinced herself that their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of their attention was taken up with the tour of the United States, for the privilege of occupying and tilling the soil, is \$20,853,694.

The sums paid to the grantees of the Government, for lands granted to States, companies, and individuals, not included in the ordinary and the sums paid to the grantees of the Government, for lands granted to States, companies, and individuals, not included in the ordinary attention. and individuals, not included in the ordinary sales, estimating these lands at the minimum only, amounts to \$13.036,968. The vast aggregate swells to \$33,890,664. Make every deduction from this sum which any fair consideration can suggest; exclude the value of the grants to individuals—such as the grants to John Cleves Symmes and the Ohio Company, and the grants for military services—and still the amount paid by the people of Ohio to this Government and its grantees, for the soil on which they live, and from which they draw by honest toil the means of life, will greatly ex-

honest toil the means of life, will greatly exceed \$30,000,000.

The history of the world does not afford apother instance of the original ownership of wild lands being acquired by the inhabitants of any

State or country at such a price.

I will now state somewhat more particularly the grants made to Ohio for education, internal improvements, and other purposes, and compare their amount with similar grants made to other

or inter	nal	impr	ove	mer	nts	- 727,528 a 1,243,001	cres.
						- 303,329	"
In all					_	2,273,858 t I have incl	"

The sections sixteen for the use of schools—all the canal lands—all the swamp lands—are included; and the total is nearly 500,000 acres less than the single grant to the State of Illinois, in aid of her Central railroad, at the first session of the last Congress.

But I invite attention to the grants made to other States a little more in detail.

There have been granted to the State of In Grand-For schools, colleges, &c - - - 673,357 acres

For internal improvements - 1,609,861
For public buildings - - - - - 2,560 For swamp lands - - - - 981,682 Making an aggregate of - 3,267,460 " The grants to Indiana exceed the grants Ohio by nearly 1,000,000 of acres.

There have been granted to Illinois—
For schools, colleges, &c - 1,001,795 acres For internal improvements - - 500,000 "
For public buildings - - - - - - 2,560 " For swamp lands - - - 1,833,412
For Central railroad - - 2,700,000

Making an aggregate of - 6,036,767 The quantity granted to the Central railroad is not precisely ascertained. It is set down in the official tables at 2,246,400 acres; but these

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. SPEECH

a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein specified, being under con-sideration in the Committee of the Whole, after

sideration in the Committee of the Whole, after several observations in support of the bill, Mr. CLEVELAND said:

Passing from that topic, I wish to an words about another matter. I allude to the resolution which is on your table, endorsing the Fugitive Slave Law, introduced by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Jackson,] which he promised the public, in a speech delivered here, and a copy of which has been sent to my desk, he never would vote for, either in caucuses of the House or in the House

no doubt from the purest and most patriotic motives, for I believe him actuated by none other, has changed his mind in relation to this matter. He now thinks it expedient to have this resolution offered; and what object is to PUBLIC LANDS IN OHIO—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following tables, taken from the neat, concise, effective speech of Mr. Chase in the Senate, April 14th, advocating the cession to Ohio of the unsold public lands within its limits, will be found instructive.

The quantity of land unsold in Ohio, on the land with a state of the property of the pass of the principles of humanity, or to party? There are different species of loyalty—to God, to your fellow-man, and even to the Devil, Irenewed. disgrace upon us that nothing can obliterate! I ask, is it the part of wisdom to pass a law, and after that law is not only in actual operation, but no efforts made for its repeal, to allow

a resolution to be introduced by certain indi-viduals into this House, re-enacting that law, merely for the purpose of reading somebody else out of the Democratic party, and reading themselves in, thereby changing their present respective positions? Are we to be made the tools of these men, by thus re-endorsing the law we ourselves have made? Let it be done, and I tell gentlemen it will stand as a mark of folly against this Congress so long as men continue to meet in legislative bodies. Mr. Jackson. Will the gentleman allow me

interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Certainly; but I ask the entleman to be as short as possible.

Mr. Jackson. The gentleman charges me with inconsistency, first, for introducing a resolution after I had a few days before voted to lay a similar resolution on the table in the Democratic caucus, at the opening of the present session; and second, because I had stated, ent session; and second, because I had stated, as my reason for having done so, that I was opposed to introducing the subject of slavery either into the Democratic caucus or into Congress. I was opposed to it, and I did not introduce my proposition for a declaration of the finality of the Compromise measures until speeches had been delivered upon the floor by the latter that we expression on the faces of some parties when the compromise measures until speeches had been delivered upon the floor by the latter that we expression of the latter was trouble. I well remember the horizontal needs of the compromise measures until webster whispered in the ear of Henry Clay that the old man was dying. I need not, however, state what it was. speeches had been delivered upon the floor by at least the two gentlemen from Ohio, [Messra. Giddings and Campbell,] and the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Rantoul,] in open hostility to the Fagitive Slave Law; when that was done, I considered it time for such a resolution to be introduced.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I have no doubt of the proposals protices, which actuated the gentleman.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I have no doubt of the honorable motives which actuated the gentleman from Georgia. I have been with him for three sessions nearly, and I freely say that I have seen no act, I have heard no word, nothing upon his part, which indicates in the slightest degree that he is not in every respect worthy of the position he now occupies upon this floor. I know that he is above everything like trick or management. Everything is fair and open to the light of day and the examination of the world. But, nevertheless, peramination of the world. But, nevertheless, permit me to say, that from the reasons given by the gentleman from Georgia, I am surprised that he should have been brought to such a result; for the same facts precisely have operated upon my mind, and I certainly have not come to a similar conclusion. I ask gentlemen to look for a moment at the manifest impropriety of the thing! Look at the ridicu-lous position in which we shall be placed by the passage of such a resolution. Am I to be driven into such an act of folly because other people act improperly? No, sir; wherever I stand, I intend it shall be upon my own posi-tion and not upon that of somebody also

stand, I intend it shall be upon my own posi-tion, and not upon that of somebody else. But if no objections existed to this resolution upon the ground of propriety, I have another which would effectually prevent me from giving it my assent. It proposes to endorse the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, a purely Whig measure; and that it is such I will demonstrate, so that no man upon this floor can de ny it.
Mr. Jackson. Will the gentleman allow

me to ask him another question?
Mr. CLEVELAND. I have no time to spare, but I will accommodate the gentleman.

Mr. Jackson. The gentleman says that it is purely a Whig measure. Now, I want to know whether the gentleman has reference to my resolution or to the Fugitive Slave Law? Mr. CLEVELAND. Oh, the Fugitive Slave Law, certainly. I did not mean, when speak-ing of the conduct of the Whigs, to reflect upon

the gentleman's resolution.

My Whig friends around me seem delighted that I should give them the credit of this measure, which is so obnoxious to right-minded men, because of its inhumanity and wanton violation The special state of the state because of its inhumanity and wanton violation of the rights of the citizen, particularly as it denies to the person claimed as a fugitive from labor the right of trial by a jury in the State where arrested. What objection is made to this right? The insulting one that the men who fill our jury boxes in the free States are base enough to commit the crime of perjury, and fail to render a verdict in accordance with the testimony, in order to screen the fugitive.

cause Ohio has received comparatively little. I rejoice rather in the liberality which has been exhibited towards them, and congratulate them on their prosperity, promoted and stimulated by the wise and just beneficence of the National Government. May it increase more and more, and continue forever!

NO. 281.

this Government.

Do gentlemen see no danger in all this?

And especially do Democrats who are jealous of the power of the Executive see no danger MR. C. F. CLEVELAND, OF CONNECTICUT,
In the House of Representatives, April 1, 1852.

The bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of one hundred and sixty across of gent and patriotic jury, the Executive and his subordinates were foiled in their purpose, and we have not yet to record this principle upon

our system of jurisprudence.

Mr. Florence. Will the gentleman permit me to make a single explanation? I am sure the position I occupied in the Christiana trials entitles me to it. I was foreman of the grand gentleman alludes in this treason case.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I am sorry to hear it.

M. FLORENCE. Will the gentleman allow
me to ask him whether he ever read the testimony in this case? Or the charge of the dis-

promised the public, in a speech delivered here, and a copy of which has been sent to my desk, he never would vote for, either in caucuses of the members of the House, or in the House itself. He says that distinctly in his speech, if I have read it aright, for I did not hear it delivered.

But, sir, my honorable friend from Georgia, no doubt from the purest and most patriotic motives, for I helieve him actuated by none and not read the testimony or he would not read the testimony.

had not read the testimony, or he would not have arrived at such conclusions. However, I suppose we in Pennsylvania are not as intelligent as they are in Connecticut. [Laughter.]
Mr. CLEVELAND. I entertain all due respect

low-man, and even to the Devil, [renewed laughter.]

A MEMBER. And loyalty to Locofocoism. Mr. CLEVELAND. Yes, and loyalty, sorry am I to say, to Whigism too. But, Mr. Chairman, I promised to show that this Fugitive Slave Law was purely of Whig origin. These Compromises grew out of Mr. CLAY's eight resolutions, which he introduced without consultation with any one; and who will say that that Mr with any one; and who will say that that Mr. CLAY was anything but a Whig? I have great respect for the old gentleman; I give him all credit for purity of motive; still it is known that, when these resolutions were first introduced, they were opposed by Mr. Foote, and other gentlemen, most violently. They were carried along, however, until the current changed. Then Mr. Foote advocated them, and ultimately moved the appointment of the committee of ly moved the appointment of the committee of thirteen. Mr. Clay was at the head of that committee, and drew up the compromise resolutions and the report. When that report, with the resolutions, was published, General Taylor, who said a good many comical things, and once, at Buena Vista, did a comical one, said

Mr. WHITE, of Alabama. I desire that the gentleman will inform us what indications he saw in the face of Daniel Webster, at the time

to which he alludes.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I will tell the gentleman.
It did not look much like attending a funeral.
[Laughter.] I do not complain of this; I do not say there was even anything remarkable,

veyed. Why, Mr. Chairman, at that time there was no more chance of the passage of this omni-bus bill, or the Fugitive Slave Law, than that you, Mr. Chairman, or the next best man, will be translated to Heaven for holiness. [Great laughter.]
But Mr. Clay, as I have shown, had conceived the plan. Mr. Webster, for reasons best known to himself, had made his 7th of March speech.

to himself, had made his 7th of March speech. General Taylor died, and Mr. Fillmore took command of the ship of State, discharged the old and shipped a new crew, with Mr. Webster as first officer, hoisted the Compromise flag, and started on his Southern cruise. What motive governed Mr. Fillmore in this entire change of the policy of the Administration—whether it was love of slavery and power, or hatred of his rival, Governor Seward, I am not able to say; and I believe the country is equally unenlightened on this subject. Gen. Scott ly unenlightened on this subject. Gen. Scott was by Mr. Fillmore placed temporarily at the head of the War Department, and in that position, coupled with his great military fame, was able to, and did, exert a powerful influence in the contract of the con was able to, and did, exert a powerful influence in favor of these Compromise measures. Here, then, is every man whose name has been mentioned, or is likely to be mentioned, as a candidate for the Presidency on the Whig side, viz: Clay, Webster, Fillmore, and Scott, all exerting themselves to the utmost in pushing through this series of measures, the Slave Law included. And what was the position of these distinguished Whigs? One was at the head of the Government; another in command of the army; and the other two, (one living in a slave, the other in a free State,) the most distinguished men of their party, and perhaps of the nation. Now, let us see what Democrate, who are at all prominent, aided those Whigs in the Slave Bill. Two only were active, and exerted any considerable influence—Governor

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1852.

TO THE READERS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

It is with great pleasure that we announ to our readers, that we have succeeded in engaging Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, as a regular contributor to the columns of the Era-She may not be able, for some time, to commence another work of the character of that lately completed, and of which more than fifty thousand copies have already been sold; but meantime we may expect shorter and less elaborate productions from her pen.

We take this occasion also to announce Miss SARAH JANE CLARKE, more widely known as GRACE GREENWOOD, who is engaged for the Era exclusively, will leave this country on the 26th instant for Europe, where she will furnish a series of Letters from the Old World, for our columns, which for the rest of the year will constitute one of the chief attractions of the paper. She will be absent probably a year, so that we shall have the pleasure and benefit of her mature observations on English and European life.

We hope the foregoing information may be widely circulated by our friends, so that the many admirers of the authors named may put themselves in communication with them through the Era.

Will our friends of the press do us the favor to call attention to the announcement above? We shall be pleased to reciprocate the cour-

RANK AND NOBILITY.

The reader's attention is directed to the Story entitled " Rank and Nobility," commend ed in this week's Era. It will be continued in successive numbers. Back numbers will be supplied to new subscribers.

Correspondents and Literary Notices are crowded out this week.

MRS. ADAMS.—The venerable widow of the late John Quincy Adams died at her residence in this city last Saturday evening. Congress, as a signal mark of respect for the deceased, adjourned over from Monday till Wednesday, so that the Members might attend the funeral, which took place last Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.

California.-It is now confidently believed that this new State will alter or construe away that portion of her Constitution which prohibits slavery .- Columbus (Ga.) Times.

We said, three years ago, in a public journal, that California would be sure to remove every restriction that could be placed upon her by the General Government, and that she would be the largest slaveholder of all the States. The thing appeared to us so palpable, that we could not see how any man could doubt it.
What makes Louisiana and Texas such large slaveholders? Why, the remuneration received for slave labor. What makes any country a slaveholding country? The prospect of gain.

And where can slave labor be so profitably employed as in the gold mines of California?

As things are now, no man can obtain more

gold than can be accumulated by his own perproceeds are equally divided, so that he gets no more than one man's share. If he hire hands in the Atlantic States, they will leave him as soon as they get to the mines; for they will not work for ten dollars a week, or a month, when they can make ten dollars a day.

If he bind them up in penalties, he cannot exact them; for if they do not wish to work for him, they can soon gather gold enough to pay

The only way to have a regular corps of workmen, and to keep them together—the only way to develop the resources of a piece of gold property belonging to an individual, is to employ slaves. They, and they alone, can be kept together; and this the owners of estates in California will be sure to do. The way was paved by the last Legislature, when they authorized the system of Chinese peonage. The next step will be African slavery; and as we here in Virginia are overrun with slaves, we hope to see it draw off about half. Virginia does not need more than about 250,000 slaves, ac-cording to Mr. James C. Bruce, who, it is to be supposed, understands a subject in which he is

supposed, understands a subject in which he is so deeply interested. We have heard it said that California will Ne have heard it said that California will never be a slave State, because the majority of its population is from the North. Bah! Our Northern friends cannot bear to see other people employ slave labor; but if they found it to their advantage, they would employ it with as little remorse as they manifested when they engaged in the slave trade upon such a gigantic scale. They are only opposed to slavery, because slave labor does not pay in their part of the world. That is all!

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, May 12.

Let us hope that the predictions of these humane and far-sighted editors may prove false. The mere politicians in California seem capable of anything mischievous or mean; but the people, we trust, will not follow their lead. Chinese peonage has not yet been sanctioned by law: nor has a favorable answer yet been given to the prayer of the enlightened and distinguished gentlemen who begged permission to establish a model plantation, so as to show the Californians how well they could live by the labor of others. If the honest voters of California, who are satisfied with the proceeds of their "own personal industry," keep their eyes open, and do their duty, the State will never be cursed by slave labor.

But, what a narrow escape it has had! I was the Wilmot Provise that saved it. First the agitation of that subject forced the organi zation of a State Government, while as yet the large majority of the settlers were from the free States, whence they had carried with them the prevailing sentiment against Slavery extension—a sentiment which led to the incorporation of the Proviso in the organic law; and the same agitation constrained Congress to admit the new State into the Union.

By the way, the argument of the Disputci in favor of the introduction of slave labor into California, will be anything but convincing to the gold diggers and the masses generally; it is an argument in favor of capital and land monopoly, against labor and small property

"As things now are," it says, "no man can obtain more gold than can be accumulated by his own personal industry." Very wellthat is democratic—in accordance with equality of rights. An honest man ought to be satisfied with a state of things so healthful. Not so the editor of the Dispatch. In his judgment, a well-ordered society consists of a few rich men, and many poor ones, the former possessing all the capital and land, the latter doing all the labor; the rich growing richer, the poor, poorer. "The only way," he says, "to have a regular corps of workmen, and to keep them together—the only way to develop the re-sources of a piece of gold property belonging to an individual, is to employ slaves. They, and they alone, can be kept together; and this the owners of estates in California will be sure to do." And suppose this succeed, how long be-

fore the gold mines and the lands will fall into | Scott will remain silent until the Convention | somebody's motives, without such recognition of capital, entitled to no consideration, any further than he may minister to its exactions.

THE CASE STATED.

The Compromise consists of six distinct 1st. The act admitting California as a fre

2d. The determination of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, with the payment of ten millions to the former for its

3d. The organization of Territorial Governnents for New Mexico and Utah, without any

provision excluding Slavery: 4th. The prohibition of slave-importation n the District of Columbia:

5th. The law for the reclamation of fugiives from service or labor:

6th. A declaration, that hereafter States applying for admission into the Union, shall be admitted, with or without Slavery, as they shall

The Compromise party, laying aside all other questions, thrust this system of measures into the Presidential canvass, as the sole ssue, and demand the judgment of the country upon it. They require-not acquiescence as a final adjustment of the whole question of Slavery, so far as it can affect national poli-

We recognise their right to make such an sue, nor do we underrate its importance: but et us clearly understand it.

Four parts of this Compromise nobody proposes to disturb. The Anti-Slavery party, which the Compromisers seek to crush, approves of the act admitting the State of Cali fornia, submits to the settlement of the boundary question with Texas, as a thing irrevocable, would be unwilling to deprive New Mexico and Utah of their Territorial Governments, and would oppose the repeal of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia. In all this, we suppose, it concurs with the general opinion of the country. If our acquiescence in these measures be asked, we yield it—to some because we approve of them, to the rest because we cannot help them. These therefore constitute no practical questions between us and the Compromise party. But the remaining two portions of the Compromise—the Fugitive Law, and the Declaration in regard to the admission of slave States-are liable to modification or

What, then, is the real issue forced upon us by the Compromisers? 1st. Acquiescence in this law, and in the policy embodied in this Declaration; and 2dly, the acceptance of the Compromise in all its parts, as a final settlement of the question of Slavery. They mean by this, that the political organizations of the country shall pledge themselves against the repeal or amendment of the Fugitive Law, in favor of the admission of new slave States, against any action to prevent the introduction of Slavery into New Mexico and Utah, even should i advocates attempt to establish it there, in favor of the perpetuation of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and, of course, against all agitation or discussion of questions of Slavery.

Should this pledge be given by the Whig dent that a strong influence will be brought Party machinery will be put in operation to carry it out to the letter. Free discussion will be deemed an offence. No man, hostile to the 'ugitive law, or in favor of discussing the subject of Slavery, until the country by peaceable and constitutional means be rid of its evils, will be recognised as a fit candidate for office, or safe member of the party. Local Anti-Slavery action by sections of the party, while adhering to the National organization, would denounced as a violation of the pledge.

This pledge can be given in two ways-by resolve of the National Convention of the party or by the declarations or known position of its Presidential candidate.

Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Butler Dickinson, are all known to be committed to the support of the Compromise in its totality as a final settlement. The nomination of any one of them, even without a declaration by the Convention, would be equivalent to the giving of an express pledge on the subject, and every supporter of the nomination would be ome by that act a party to the pledge.

The same remark would be applicable the nomination of Fillmore or Webster by the Whig Convention. Such a nomination in itself would be a pledge to the totality and finality test, and the supporters of it would make themselves parties to the pledge. So that, should they, at any subsequent time, in any section of the country, agitate or discuss the question of Slavery, they would stand convicted of a breach of faith and gross inconsist

On the other hand, an express declaration by either Convention of adhesion to the Compromise as a final adjustment, would determine the position of its candidate for the Presidency, whoever he might be; for the acceptance of the nomination in the absence of any intimation of dissent, would be conclusive evidence that he concurred in the great issue in-

volved in that nomination. It is proper that these things should clearly understood beforehand. Every art will be tried to sophisticate honest voters, to mystify them, to delude them into the abandon ment of their principles, to make them subsevient to the exactions of the Slave Power.

Mr. Botts of Virginia has lately made ain revelations, calculated to check the zeal of those who are in haste to commit themselves to the support of General Scott. Here is part of a letter he publishes in the Richmond (Va.) Whig, after having had "a very long, free, and full interchange of views with him

"General Scott occupies no doubtful equivocal position on the Compromise, nor does he desire to do so; and if he did, I would not support him, even if nominated. His views are freely expressed to every man who approaches him, no matter to what party or section he may belong. He is accessible to every respectable man in the country, who chooses to approach him, and he has never hesitated to say that he is in favor of the Compromise measures in all their parts, and opposed to any disturb-ance, agitation, or alteration of the Fugitive Slave Law; and he enjoins confidence and se-crecy on no man to whom he makes this com-

unication.

"Under the circumstances mentioned, he has "Under the circumstances mentioned, he has come to the conclusion (and I incline to think wisely) that the true course for him to pursue is to publish nothing, unless he shall be the nominee; when, if the Convention shall adopt a course that will make his acceptance necessary, or otherwise afford him this opportunity, he will speak out freely and fully, and this would place him, in my opinion, in a more elevated position than if he were to permit himself now to be bullied into writing to receive the nomination."

the hands of grasping speculators or soulless corporations, and the industrious men, now honestly subsisting upon the fruit of their own on the presumption that he has resolved to labor: be crowded out by slaves? But, what does an advocate of Slavery care for this? as it respects the test exacted by the Compro-The laborer, in his eye, is the mere instrument mise party—but should he receive the nomination, then he will speak out freely and fully, and accept this test! This is precisely the meaning of Mr. Botts; and is this the entertainment to which Mr. Seward and his friends are inviting the North? Is General Scott capable of such trickery? Do they believe it? Would they sanction it? We hope not; but it is a safe rule to take nothing on trust in pol-

For ourselves, our policy is simple, clear, and straight. We support no National party, and no candidate for the Presidency, who will not adopt the safe, constitutional, beneficent principle-Non-Intervention by the Federal Govern ment with Slavery, or the Extradition of Slaves.

MR. HALE.

The Hon, John P. Hale, of New Hampshir familiarly known as Jack Hale, who now holds a seat in the Senate of the United States, will cease to wear his Senatorial mantle with the expiration of the present Congress. His constituents have decided to send another man to stituents have decided to send another man to represent them in the Senate of the United States. Who will be his successor, is not yet known. Rumor says that the mantle will fall on the Hon. Edmund Burke, a gentleman of education and talent, who has been somewhat distinguished in parliament and the world of

We shall witness the retirement of Mr. Hale with deep regret; not because of the politica creed he has advocated, but because we enter tain sincere respect for the man. Since Mr Hale has held a seat in the Senate, he has distinguished himself as a ready, an able, and a powerful debater, as well as a humorist, a sat irist, and a statesman. It will be difficult for any man to fill the seat he has occupied, with the ability that has so justly entitled him to the respect and good will of the American

It is not probable that Mr. Hale will long remain in private life. Talents like his cannot be hid "under a bushel;" and the people of New Hampshire are too proud of their favorite son to suffer him to be cast into political oblivion. They place on him the highest estimate. Of this fact we had abundant evidence some two years ago, whilst travelling through New Hampshire; for, wherever we went, we heard his name and talents lauded about by the sons of the Granite State. Such a man cannot be kept from the councils of the nation by the artifice of faction or party. New York Sunday Atlas.

A generous tribute, well deserved. Mr. Hale, radical as he is known to be, bold as he always is in his exposure and denunciation o abuses, is one of the most popular men in the Senate. After the retirement of Thomas Morris, of Ohio, the North was without a champio in the Senate of its institutions and character istic sentiments. We do not say that it was always without a defender, but there was no one uniformly vigilant, prompt, and zealous, in at once vindicating and promulgating its Anti-Slavery Principles, until Mr. Hale took his seat in that body. From that hour, the stiff Conservatism of the Senate began to give way, and oon the right of Free Discussion became as firmly established, as it had been in the House through the heroic efforts of John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings.

Mr. Hale, during his Senatorial career, has naintained a position independent of party organization, and has shown what one man can accomplish, simply as an individual, acting without the force of party associations. His voice has always been heard against wasteful expenditures; no one has labored more earnestand Democratic organizations, it must be eviwell-founded claims of individuals upon the to any single member of the Senate, is due the credit of the abolition of the inhuman punishment of flogging in the navy; and he deserves the thanks of all enemies of shams for the keen satire with which he has turned into ridicule the artful demagoguism which has so often sought influence, by flattering popular passions that needed restraint and by brave eclarations in favor of Liberty abroad, while betraying it at home.

We agree with the Atlas that such a man

annot be kept from the councils of the nation by the artifice of faction or party. He is in the prime of life, better qualified than ever for public usefulness. The forces which brought im into the Senate still exist; but their legitinate action in the late election in New Hamphire was baffled chiefly by the intervention of new disturbing element in politics-the Maine Liquor Law. The friends of Mr. Hale. as might have been expected, endorsed that law and assumed its burden. They failed, simply because they could not carry double weight Had the sole issue been, their views on the Sen atorial course of Mr. Hale, they would have triumphed.

We hope, then, that when he shall retire from the Senate he will go from one battle field to another; and we have no doubt that in the course of a few years, he will return to the Senate to fill the place of one who has grossly violated some of the most important principles he was elected to represent.

CONGRESSIONAL CEREMONIALS.

Cannot our legislators improve their style eference to each other, by simplifying it? Could they not manage to carry on their de iberations, without constantly informing the world that they are honorable and distinguish ed gentlemen? "With great deference to the honorable gentleman"—"My honorable friend will permit me to remark"—"The honorable gentleman from Virginia will pardon me"-The distinguished gentleman from South Carolina "-" Since I had the honor of addressing your honorable body, the distinguished gentle man from Louisiana has made certain alle sions" &c. This is a specimen of the prolix may we not say, puerile, forms, which have b come fashionable in both Houses of Congress The evil is growing. The phrase, the gallan and distinguished gentleman, begins to be ap plied where the subject of reference is a mili tary man; and Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts cometimes hears himself styled, "the Reveren gentleman from Massachusetts." By and by we may have "Right Reverend," "most wor shipful," &c., under the sudden inspiration

which so often seizes our spasmodic orators.

dreadful circumlocution intended for courtesy?
For example, could not a member make a rightly-timed, gentlemanly, modest speech, han if he were to permit himself now to be rightly-timed, gentlemanly, modest speech, willied into writing to receive the nomination."

As to the version Mr. Botts gives of the sensition of profound deference, or a display of extraordinary humility, or a charitestimony; but what are we to think of the tatement which we place in italics? General body differing from him in opinion, as if that

would of course be rather doubtful? If this cumbrous ceremonial of politene tended to make members more courteous to-wards one another, and more refined in their deportment, it might be tolerated, but, as a general rule, we think it will be found that

entlemen most addicted to these solemn for mulas of politeness, are oftenest guilty of violating its true spirit and dictates

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH .- The speech of Ex-Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut. delivered several weeks since, has but lately appeared in the Globe. So much of it as relates to the question of Slavery, we publish in this week's Era. It was listened to with great attention, and produced a decided sensation. It is the bold, indignant utterance of a man whose patience had been exhausted by the abuse eaped upon Northern men.

On comparing our copy taken from the Globe, with the pamphlet edition of the Speech, we find the following important clause, referring to the Fugitive Law, omitted in the Globe reprint-" in its origin and principles." These ords should follow the statement made in the first column of the speech, that the Fugitive Slave Law was "a purely Whig measure.

THE SPEECH OF PRESTON KING, of New York, expressing, as we presume he does, the views and purposes of the New York Democracy, will be read with great interest. He is a calm, mild, but determined man, always measuring his words with care, never threatening, generally saying less than he means.

THE COLLINS LINE-MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH On our fourth page we insert the speech of Mr. Seward in support of the proposed additional appropriation to the Collins line of steamers. s presenting, in a condensed form, the whole of the argument on that side of the question. We shall take occasion, at a proper time, to lay before our readers the argument on the other

BREAKERS AHEAD .- In several parts of the South, delegates have been appointed to the Baltimore Denocratic Convention, by Union Democrats and Secession Democrats, respectvely. In Vermont, in some instances, the Hunker Demorats, displeased with the appointment of lelegates by the regular organizations, have drawn off, and appointed their own. From Massachusetts there will be a competitor for Mr. Rantoul's seat. The controversies springing out of these conflicting claims will be productive of great excitement, and of difficult adjustment.

MAJOR DONELSON, the editor of the Washington Union has sold out his interest in the concern to General Armstrong, and retired, disgusted, we presume, with the fierce hostility against him, nanifested by a large portion of the Democratic members. That he has failed to please his party friends, is not surprising, as they have not yet been able to please themselves. We suppose the re-organization of the organ will depend very much upon the re-organization of the platform at Baltimore.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Amid the agitation among the Democratic politicians for the nomination by the 1st of June Baltimore Convention, Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Indiana, is much talked of in private circle as a Compromise nominee, in case Gen. Cass or Mr. Buchanan should fail to receive a two-thirds vote of the Convention. Should the scheme of Gen. Lane's friends succeed, it is calculated that the Convention would not deem it necesmise measures a "finality." The grounds of this belief rest upon a speech made by General Lane at Indianapolis, on his return from Oregon, in which he indicated his position. He said, "that the Compromise measures, each and every one of them, met his cordial approval; and had he been a member of Congress, he should have voted for all of them, including the Fugitive Slave Law, which was a measure absolutely necessary to carry out one of the Compromise features of the Constitution. They were all right; but this was the best measure of

all. The slavery question, he said, was always a dangerous and exciting one, and he had always been opposed to the agitation of it. The people of the free States had nothing to do with it. They should leave it where it is, and where the Constitution has left it, and it could never be agitated without endangering the integrity of the Union. He was, he said, a Union man; and to preserve the Union, the Constitution must be carried out in its letter and its spirit; politically, he recognised no law above the Constitution. He hoped every citizen of Indiana would be found supporting these measures, and frowning upon every attempt further to agitate the slavery question."

This speech we find in a book recently pub lished, under the title of "Biography of Joseph Lane-by Western," and bearing the imprint of the Congressional Globe Office, 1852. It is doubtless issued "by authority," and is intend. ed to smooth his way to the object of his ambition. Without dwelling upon the talents or capacity of Gen. Lane for the Presidency, we commend this extract to the attention of our readers. His friends calculate that he can carry New York. We opine that the political cipherers have missed a figure if they suppose that New York can be carried by any man who holds the opinion that the Fugitive Slave Law is a measure "absolutely necessary"not only "right," but "the best measure of all." We may remark that Gen. Lane exhibits great political sagacity in endorsing as the "best measure of all," that feature of the Compromise which is most unpopular both at the North and the South!

THE COLUMBIA MURDER.

The Governor of Maryland has appointe commissioners to confer with the Governor Pennsylvania, in relation to the murder of the colored man at Columbia, Pa., by officer Ridgely, of Baltimore. We have given this man's version of the affair; appended are two other

versions from the Harrisburg Telegraph: "On arriving at Columbia, the officers found the colored man engaged piling boards. Sny-der approached him, and as he was in the act shipful," &c., under the sudden inspiration which so often seizes our spasmodic orators.

"Senators!"—that was the simple, manly style of address, with which Mr. Calhoun usually commenced his remarks. Where is the sense or taste of this perpetual hankering after high-sounding titles? "The Senator from New Hampshire"—the member from Maryland"—"The gentleman or the representative from Delaware"—is not this style good enough, courteous enough? Is it not more in accordance with the simplicity of a Republican form of Government, which has repudiated titles, as at variance with Democracy, and derogatory to the simple dignity which belongs or ought to belong to the servants of a free people?

Having simplified the style of address, suppose an attempt then be made to abate that dreadful circumlocution intended for courtesy? For example, could not a member make a rightly-timed, gentlemanly, modest speech,

piles of lumber on two sides, and a fence at one end of the space. Snyder and Ridgely entered at the other end, and commanded the negro to surrender, or they would shoot him. The negro then sprang for the fence, and was in the act of getting over, when Ridgely shot him through the head. They were both within two yards of the negro when he was shot, but had not put their hands upon him. After the deed was done, Ridgely was represented as from Harrisburg, and stated that he was a United States officer, and if arrested, he would have those who arrested him taken for false impris-onment. This had the effect to intimidate the officers there, until Ridgely escaped over the bridge, and made his way to Maryland,"

These differ only in the degree of brutality which they ascribe to the officer of the law.

THE PASSAGE OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL. This bill passed the House, May 12th, by

the following vote: YEAR-Messrs. Abercrombie, Charles Allen

Willis Allen, Allison, Babcook, Bartlett, Bissell, Briggs, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, Thompson Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Chapman, Churchwell, Clark, Cleveland, Cobb, Cottman, Cullom, Curtis, George T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Doty, Davis Carter, Except Carter, Child Carter, Chapman, Churchwell, Clark, Cleveland, Cobb, Cottman, Cullom, Curtis, George T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Doty, Davis Carter, Durkee, Eastman, Ewing, Ficklin, Fitch, Flor-ence, Floyd, Fowler, Gamble, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Goodrich, Gorman, Green, Grey ence, Floyd, Fowler, Gamble, Gayloru, Genary, Giddings, Goodrich, Gorman, Green, Grey, Grow, Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Hascall, Hend-ricks, Henn, Houston, Ingersoll, Ives, Andrew Johnson, John Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, Kurtz, Lockhart, Mace, Edward C. Marshall, McMullen, McNair, Meacham, Miller, Molony, Henry D. Moore, John Moore, Newton, Olds, Samuel W. Parker, Penn, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, Polk, Porter, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Robinson, Sackett Savage, Schoolcraft, David L. Seymour, Skel ton, Smith, Snow, Benjamin Stanton, Frederick P. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Stone, St. Mar-Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, illiams, and Yates-107.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, John Appleton, Averett, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Barrere, Beale, Bell, Bocock, Bragg, Breckenridge, Geo. H. Brown, Burrows, Caskie, Chastain, Clingman, Colcock, Conger, Dockery, Duncan, Ed-mundson, Evans, Faulkner, T. J. D. Fuller, Hamilton, Harper, Isham G. Harris, Hibbard, Holladay, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas Y. Howe, Jackson, Jenkins, George G. King, Preston King, Letcher, Martin, Mason, Mc-Queen, Millson, Morehead, Orr, Outlaw, Peaslee, Powell, Ross, Scurry, Origen S. Seymour, Stanly, Strother, Taylor, Wallace, Washburn

The Southern Press makes the following nalysis of the vote, classifying the Free-Soilers with Whigs or Democrats, according to their affinities. We presume the table is correct, though we have not examined it care- first page, is a concise and strong argument fully For the bill. Against it. Not voting

Maine — N. Hampshire — Vermont Massachusetts 1 Rhode Island 1 New York Indiana Illinois Michigan Wiscon N. States Delaware S. Carolina Georgia Florida Arkansas 25 71 35 34 22 The measure has been introduced in the

House, at several successive sessions, by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, but has never come fairly under discussion till the present ssion. It was made the special order for March 3d of this year, when the debate was pened by Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania; and from that time it was kept up, with occasional interruptions, till the 12th instant, much the larger portion of it embracing political topics alien to the bill. In fact, considering the importance of the measure, there has been little liscussion of its merits; but, the People generally seem to have made up their minds in favor of its policy; so that it was sure to command a decisive majority, could it be placed in such a position as would allow a demand for a yea and nay vote. Some members were willing to throw obstacles in its way in Comnittee, who were unwilling to record their

ames against it in the House. The bill has been referred in the Senate, ve presume will there undergo a thorough disussion. It will encounter more formidable opposition in that body than in the House, for byious reasons. Its final passage will be hailed as the consummation of a wise and bereficent policy, involving consequences of vital mportance to the highest interests of the

The following is a copy of the bill passed the House:

passed the House:

Be it enacted, %c., That any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family and had become a citizen prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost one-quarter section of vacant and unappassage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one-quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register, that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefits of of any estate in land to obtain the benefits of this act; and, upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the affidavit with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or, if he time, the person making such entry, or, if he be dead, his widow; or, in case of her death be dead, his widow; or, in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or, in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated the same, or any part thereof, then, in such case, he, she, or they, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under fourteen years of age, the right and the fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the execu-

Register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which the SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That all land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfac-

shall in no event become liable to the satisfac-tion of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, a

any time after filing the affidavit as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven by two or more respectable witnesses, upon oath, to the satisfaction of the Register of the Land Office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually change his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry, for more than six months at any one then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted That if ar individual, now a resident of any one of th States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United St. the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon ar equal footing with the native-born citizens of the United States.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That n

individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offipensation for any lands patented under the provisions of this act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, to be paid by the party to whom the patent shall be issued: *Provided*, however, That all persons entering land under the provisions of this act shall, as near as may e practicable, in making such entries, be conto each alternate quarter-section, and no land subject to private entry. And provided, further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption

PUBLIC LANDS IN OHIO

The speech of Mr. Chase on the bill to grant to the State of Ohio the public lands owned by the Federal Government within its limits, an extract of which we present on our in favor of the policy of such grants, and contains some tabular statements of much inter-

For the success of this measure in the Senate, so important to the People of Ohio, they are indebted to the well-timed and judicious efforts of Mr. Chase. As an illustration of the petty spite of party spirit, we may refer to the fact that, although this bill is one in the passage of which the whole State is deeply interested, not the slightest credit has been awarded by the Whig press of Ohio, to the author and advocate of it. It has not even mentioned his connection with it. The Cincinnati Gazette, published his speech on its outside page, but without calling attention to it, or alluding to his connection with the passage of the bill through the Senate. The demon of party is one of the meanest devils let loose among men!

The Southern newspapers furnish us, from time to time, with very suggestive glimpses at the "peculiar institution." The Tallahassee inel of the 27th ult. conta of the arrest of a fellow caught in the act of decoving from Thomsonville (Ga.) a large numher of colored people, bond and free.

"On the 21st instant he went to the house a negro woman, where seems to have been, perhaps accidentally, collected several negroes, and to them he opened his business. full of commiseration, and fired with the be nevolent purpose of taking them all to St. Do mingo, a country where they could all enjoy freedom. After a string of golden promises, and a threat of murder if they disclosed the subject of the interview, he appointed a ren-dezvous at the same house, after night, telling them to collect as many as could be relied or with safety, as he wanted to take with him all he could, both bond and free."

The conversation was overheard by a whit woman, who immediately communicated it to several gentlemen. The negroes, instructed to act as decove, assembled according to appointment. He was on the spot and commence operations. To encourage them, "he said that he had carried off thirteen lots of slaves, all of whom were free and happy, as they would be if they followed him. To an inquiry of the servants, as to whether he sometimes did not meet with difficulty, he replied that he had got into one scrape which had cost him eight hun dred dollars, but was too smart to be caught again; and if detected, he could not be taken as he considered himself equal to any twenty five men that could be put upon him."

At this point, the white men lying in wait, suddenly made their appearance and seized

It would seem from the statements of th rascal, though they are doubtless exagge rated, that the business of kidnapping slaves and free negroes is carried on to a consider able extent in the South, and that the kidnap pers are in the habit of deceiving them by ap ealing to their love of freedom. This does not look as if they were very profoundly contented with their condition.

After the arrest, the fellow announced his self an Abolitionist-" perhaps," adds the cor respondent of the Sentinel, "preferring that character to a Murrelite." Well, this is really encouraging. Our impression has always been that in the South an Abolitionist was more un popular than a Murrelite.

REFORM AND CHRISTIANITY.-A worthy cor

respondent writes—

"It has long been with me a settled opinion that no work of reform among men can prosper, permanently, where there is either in its intrinsic character, or in the means employed to promote it, anything antagonistic to the People of Christ. Every such thing is a foreign element—an element of weakness, which must element—an element of weakness, which must be removed in order to ultimate success. Observe, I do not assume that everything that not of the Gospel is antagonistic to it."

We presume we agree substantially with ou correspondent, though we might express ou views somewhat differently. Christianity, according to our creed, furnishes the only true Theology and Ethics. No movement founded on principles in conflict with it, can be reformatory; in other words, there can be no anti-Christian reform.

That the use of wrong means cannot ad

ance a right cause, is true, except when a All-wise Providence chooses to overrule then for good; that they often retard a good move ment, is also true; but that they can ultimate ly defeat it, we do not admit. THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW has been passed

in Rhode Island and in Minnesota, and submitted to the People for a decision in Massa husetts and Wisconsin.

KOSSUTH IN MOBILE.

The telegraphic despatches reporting that Kossuth had been received in Mobile, Alabama, with great enthusiasm, were pronounced by the Union and Intelligencer, of this place. o be false. A friend in Washington has placed in our hands for publication the following article from a Mobile paper, confirming the truth of the despatches. Our correspondent says:

"Supposing that the editors of our city papers above referred to would be glad of an opportunity to do an act of justice, due from them to the people of Mobile and to Kossuth and his great cause, I showed the article to them, and requested its publication; but both declined it—the editor of the *Union*, not from any unfriendly feeling towards Kossuth or his cause, for he is friendly to both, but for other reasons, satisfactory to himself. But the senior editor of the *Intelligencer* declined it, from downright hostility to the cause of Kosbuth and his manner of advocating it.

KOSSUTH'S TOUR.

Kossuth arrived at Mobile on his return Northward, and addressed the people of that place at the Amphitheatre on the morning of the 3d inst., and left for Montgomery the same evening. The Mobile Tribune contains his speech, accompanied by the following remarks of the editor:

"The audience was very large, doubtless the

largest that has ever assembled in Mobile We think that there is no exaggeration in saying that there were twenty-five hundred per sons present; and from an interior view many must have made unsuccessful attempts to pack themselves within the dense assemblage. Con-sidering the inconvenient hour of the address, and the wetness of the morning, it is fair to presume that hardly a moiety of those who take an interest in Kossuth was present on the

the audience.
"The address we leave to speak for itself

Whether it is in entire harmony with other addresses delivered by the same gentleman, is tencies alleged between some of the first and the latter of his addresses are more fanciful than real; but giving the broadest of these alleged inconsistencies full credit for as much as they prove, the result is not material. There has been no inconsistency in the action of Kossuth—no inconsistency in the principles he has enounced. These stand on a basis as broad as humanity. They are as true and as humane as Christianity itself. They are the substance of the principles of our own Government; and unless a man has no humanity, no religion, no sympathy with our Republican system, we do not see how he can avoid a deep interest in the subject, not to say a strong disposition to en

"From this abstract merit of the case, come in the only arbiter—namely, expediency. Is it expedient to embrace the Kossuth doctrine? Is it fit for our condition in the relation we hold towards the rest of the world? Prove the affirmative of these questions, and argument will cease and duty begin. In some measure Kossuth's address is an answer to these ques-

"We recollect no meeting that passed off in a more happy manner. Daniel Chandler, Esq., at the appointed hour, in a most eloquent, brief, and graceful address, introduced the Hungarian to the audience. Kossuth then rose, and, in a calm manner, proceeded to read his dis course. This was no attempt at oratory, or inof the audience. He was frequently interrupted by vehement and general applause: and once or twice stopped until the calming of some noise made by persons trying to press through the crowd. Occasionally his feelings became interested in his matter, but throughout there was mainly nothing but an earnest reading of his discourse.
"At the close, loud cries were made for sev-

"At the close, loud cries were made for several gentlemen, and Judge Gayle, A. B. Meek, Esq., and Col. Perry Walker, responded in brief and eloquent addresses. They spoke to Kossuth, and expressed to him their entire arproval of what he had read. Afterwards the Rev. Mr. Milburn was called, and here was a very touching and impressive scene. The audience by this time was deeply interested and rather excited. The pale and attenuated form of the eloquent student and preacher contrasted stri-kingly, in its gravity and seriousness, with the manner of those who spoke before him. The audience felt the change, and when, in a clear, solemn, and low tone, he proceeded, until turning to Kossuth, with hands extended and uplifted eyes, he blessed the cause and the man, and invoked the aid of Heaven upon them, a calm fell upon the immense assemblage, and hardly a breath was drawn. The quivering around the muscles of the mouth of the Hur garian showed that he felt the earnestness the appeal. He rose and grasped the hands of Mr. Milburn, and wrung them, amidst shouts which seemed to prove that the hearts of the audience dwelt in the prayer for the emanci pation of Hungary and the triumph of truth

and liberty throughout the world.
"This was a fitting close of the proceedings and then the meeting broke up in shout after shout, which shook the roof of the amphithe

MOB IN RICHMOND, VA .- Some two months ago, a young man named Jackson, employed as an overseer in one of the tobacco factorie of Richmond, Va., undertook to flog one of the colored workmen. A scuffle followed; the laborer picked up a poker and struck the overseer on the head, who died within twenty-four hours, from the effect of the blow. The offender was tried, and sentenced to death; but, in compliance with the prayer of a large number of the citizens of Richmond, Governor Johnston commuted the sentence of death into transport-

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner was in fa vor of hanging the negro, for the law punishing crime in the colored population should be executed, it contends, with merciless severitythe state of things in Eastern Virginia requiring

it. But it vindicates the Governor: "No one," it says, "who looks at it, can say that a case of wilful murder is absolutely and unquestionably made out by this evidence. While a court and jury could, if they chose give that interpretation to it, it is not at all probable that they would have convicted a white citizen of anything further than manslaughter from it. Governor Johnson came to the conclusion that it was nothing more than manslaughter, and that Hatcher had been unustly condemned to death. We have no doubt that he came to that conclusion most consci-entiously, for he had no motive to bias him on that side. So believing, it became his solemn duty to interfere—to commute the punishment of the convict, and he did it."

But the impression seems to be gaining strength with a large portion of the people of Virginia, that laws and regularly constituted authorities are great encumbrances. An indignation meeting was immediately called in Richmond, to give vent to the wrath of those who were calculating upon the delights of a hanging exhibition. Violent resolutions were passed, and the mob then paid a visit to the public grounds of the capital, insulted the Governor, and, but for its cowardice, would have committed violence. The police, as usual in such cases, was out of the way; but the Mayor was on the spot, trying to coax "the boys to go home.

These proceedings in Richmond, and the ecent violent deeds in Grayson county, indieate anything but a healthful sentiment in the

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN, the representative of Austria in Washington, left our shores on the 8th, with no expectation, we presume, of returning. He has never felt at home since he received that famous letter from Daniel Web-

THE LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION last fall ominated Gerrit Smith for President, and Charles Durkee for Vice President. As neither of them consents to be a candidate, another Convention is called, to be held at Buffalo, New this law, which passed the Senate of Massa-chusetts, has been defeated in the House.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

SOCIETY.

the Corresponding Secretary, his correspondence, their Anti-Slavery Depository and Reading Room, &c. They particularly mention works, written by a native of a slave State, and

widely circulated there and in the free States, entitled, "The Wrongs of American Slavery exposed by the light of the Bible and of Facts,

with a Remedy," "The Sinfulness of Slave-holding," and "Non-Fellowship with Slave-

Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-

SLAVERY SOCIETY, its periodical, the Reporter

the Society, to Kossuth, is spoken of as em-bodying some of his most remarkable declara-

not intimate to the EXILE that they did not

not intimate to the EXILE that they did not wish or expect him to utter any condemnation of Slavery during his stay in this country, but that they did not expect an answer to their address, for reasons assigned, leaving it, of course, to him to adopt his own mode of expressing his views on that subject. They express a wish, however, that he had stated explicitly that he stood by the sentiments he had avowed in Hungary and England, even if he had added that coming to this country on a special errand, he

coming to this country on a special errand, he might not feel called upon to discuss the sub-

ject here. They hope he will not leave the country without reiterating the noble sentiments he has often uttered with regard to the equality of men before the law, and the necessity of nations being just to all before they can be entitled to the respect of mankind or the

be entitled to the respect of mankind or the favor of God. Mention is made of the rebuke given to Ex-Chancellor Walworth, by Kossurh,

for attempting to cast a slur upon the Anti-Slavery citizens whom he falsely accused of seek-ing to entangle the illustrious Hungarian by

obtaining from him an expression of opinion on the subject of American Slavery.

The Committee allude, gratefully, to expressions of confidence from four American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, and the re-

ception of several hundreds of dollars collected

in their churches to promote the Anti-Slavery cause and mitigate the sufferings of Fugitive Slaves. They then notice the workings of the

Staves. They then notice the workings of the Fugitive Slave Act, which they say has been called "the most infernal libel on the name of Law which any Legislature has ever enacted," and allude to the adjudications that have been

made by United States Commissioners in respect to persons seized as fugitives. Especial

supposed to be engaged in the Christiana affair, which resulted in the death of Mr. Gor-

such, the slaveholder who attempted to seize a

fugitive slave by force of arms, is mentioned in

erms of exultation. It is stated that seventy

thousand dollars, out of the public treasury, are reported to have been expended in the abortive effort to convict these men of treason, and strike

and paramount obligations to God have found

vent, it is remarked, in resolutions and speeches made at Conventions called to consider what

anity; and that the church is responsible for a

continuation of slavery.

The alarm of the slave States in view of the

increase of the free people of color and the stringent laws resulting from it, are mention-ed; and the true cause is assigned, viz: that as the disparity in numbers between them and

the slaves is lessened, Slavery will be weaken-ed. The disgraceful act of Indiana, in prohib-iting in her Constitution persons of color be-

iting in her Constitution persons of color be-coming residents or citizens of the State, is pointedly alluded to. It is considered a viola-

Mention is made of the ANTI-SLAVERY So-CIETY FOR CANADA and the LADIES' ASSOCIA-

TION, both located at Toronto, Western Cana

given to the fugitives is appreciated in the States by all the friends of humanity. The new

efforts making by the Colonization Society are alluded to, and the advice given by some Anti-

Slavery men, who disclaim sympathy with the coercive principles of the Society or any of its members and friends, is spoken of. The Committee say, that although they do not oppose voluntary emigration of either colored or white people to any part of the world, they have ever peen averse to the received of solor being released.

been averse to the people of color being placed in a position that obliged then to choose be-tween two evils, and virtually forced them from the land of their birth and choice. The Com-mittee have believed and do believe that the

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The Address of the Committee, on behalf of

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to and residing in the Territory, is contrasted with the message of the Governor of Utah in condemnation of all "dealing with human flesh as property;" and it is said that the Mormons, whatever may be said of their principles or AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY whatever may be said of their principles or morals, appear to be too just to tolerate Sla-The Committee begin by narrating their labors the past year, naming the publications they have issued, the conventions attended by

The feelings and policy of the slave States, in passing stringent laws against emancipation and in favor of excluding colored people, in view of the prevalence of Anti-Slavery sentiment, the rebukes of the civilized world and the increase of free people of color, are remarked upon; also, the emancipations that occasionally occur by slaveholders, in view of death; likewise, the mis-statements that are made by slaveholders, from selfish reasons, remarked. holders the Duty of Christians," and remark that in portions of the free States moral dark-ness prevails on the subject of American Slave-ry, some portions of the Bible, and the duty of Christians, almost to as great an extent as in specting the condition of the emancipated in free States, as in the case of the slaves set free

by John Randolph.

Lynch law, it is said, continues to prevail at the South; missionaries and other Northern citizens have been expelled; and the jurisprudence of the slave States is thought to be but Christians, almost to as great an extent as in the slave States themselves.

Allusion is made to the large issues of the paper called the American Missionary and the National Era, both founded by the friends and officers of this society; and also to the Agent in New Mexico, who is laboring to promote the Anti-Slavery cause, and other moral enterprises, in that Territory. Mention is made of the recent visit to this country and Canada of the Secretary of the British Society, and the valuable results of it; also of the labors of the Committee of the British AND FOREIGN ANTIlittle better then Lynch law in some respects. The remark of a Southern judge is quoted, that hard labor in the penitentiary is no punishment to a slave, in connection with the fact that a wealthy Virginian was lately, on being convicted of whipping a slave to death, sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, while a wretched slave girl, for disobeying a brutal overseer, and killing, the monster in self-defence, had been sentenced to be hanged!

The report states that kidnapping is carried on in the free States to a greater extent than is generally supposed; that the Fugitive Slave Act affords facilities to its success; that colored persons are taken to the South, some under false pretences and some by force, and there sold; and that villains at the North, some of them wearing the badge of office, are often actittle better then Lynch law in some respects

tions on the subject of human rights, thus sent out under the sanction of his high authority. The Committee explain the letter that accompanied the Address, which some persons have misunderstood. The Committee, it is said, did them wearing the badge of office, are often act-ing in concert with Southern miscreants in this

atrocious business.

Allusion is made to the controversy between England and the Southern States, with refer-

The Committee say that the condition of the South claims the pity as well as the censure of the North, and allude to the terror and untold avils that arrives the evils that environ the master; which make him if possible, more miserable than the wretched slave. They also say that Christianity has a feeble hold upon the population, especially the male part of it, and allude to the spurious con-versions, recklessness of men in public life, the impoverishment and decay visible on every side; and assert that much of the apparer prosperity, in some places and with some in dividuals, is more the result of Northern enter prise, conducted by men temporarily residing at the South, than Southern thrift.

Inquiry is then made, what, under such circumstances, is the North doing for the removal of such a calamitous state of things? Both Whigs and Democrats seem disposed to accede
to the "finality of the Compromise" to attain
their ends, and religious men are too much disposed to be indifferent or opposed to AntiSlavery action. The American Tract Society and the American Sunday-School Union
refuse to publish any work on the sinfulness of ry and the American Sunday-School Union reference to the Commissioner; but the committee think he administered the according to the meaning of its framers—that they deserve the censure of the community for passing such an unconstitutional and infamous act, as well as he for administering it. They also think that all who are concerned in carrying it into effect should receive the indignant censure of the people, while the act itself should be disobeyed. Notice is taken of the late case in Pennsylvania, that resulted in the death of the alleged fugitive by the hand of the Maryland police officer sent to apprehend him. While it is believed the act cannot be carried out without bloodshed, the committee believe that it is operating beneficially in opening the containing the community to the nature of slave-conding of the proposal approach of the community to the nature of slave-conding of the publish any work on the sinfulness of slavery, and expurgate foreign publications reprinted by them. The American Home Missionaries in connection with churches the three to publish any work on the sinfulness of slavery and expurgate foreign publications reprinted by them. The American Home Missionaries in connection with churches the three to publish any work on the sinfulness of slavery and expurgate foreign publications reprinted by them. The American Home Missionaries in connection with churches the three to according the three cevits all that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and outside of the boundary line agreed upon by the United States and Texas. By this act, all that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and outside of the boundary line agreed upon by the United States and Texas. By this act, all that part of New Mexico as the boundary line agreed upon by the United States and Texas. By this act, all that part of New Mexico as the boundary line agreed upon by the United States and Texas. By this act, all that part of New Mexico as the boundary line agreed upon by the United States and Texas. By this act, eyes of the community to the nature of slavery, of which the act is an off-shoot. The very
great distress of the people of color, on account
of the act, is feelingly alluded to.

The act is painful, the report states, to
see the pro-slavery conduct of political men;
but when ministers of the Gospel and influential members of churches act thus, it must The signal defeat of the Government, in instigating the indictment of thirty-eight citizens,

make angels weep.
It is a matter of congratulation, the report avers, that there are in Congress and the State Legislatures, and in the ministry, good men and true, who are faithful to liberty. Allusion is made to the Conventions held from time to is made to the Conventions held from time to time, to give expression to the Anti-Slavery feelings that pervade the community, and a hope is indulged that the National Convention soon to convene will adopt high principles. Several religious Anti-Slavery bodies are spoken of with great respect, as exerting a wholesome influence. Political and religious newspapers, that are out-spoken for liberty, are warmly commended. The recent work of Mrs. Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is spoken of with great approbation. The Conventions of the peothe people of color, by their execution.

The indignant feelings of that portion of the people who are sufficiently free from political and ecclesiastical ties to value human rights great approbation. The Conventions of the peo-ple of color are favorably alluded to, and the colored people are congratulated on the efforts they seem disposed to make for self-improve-ment. Notice is taken of the signal rebuke of duties are imposed upon Christians and patriots in reference to slavery in our country. It is stated that the leading political parties and religious sects prove themselves recreant to the cause of Liberty, Republicanism, and Christians CASTE, by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONVEN-

TION, last year.

Friendly reference is made to the periodical and labors of the Committee of the British and labors of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and of other societies recently formed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The latest intelligence from the British colonies, with regard to the workings of emancipation, is said to be very favorable, and it is asserted that no people on earth ever made greater progress in the same favorable, and it is asserted that no people on earth ever made greater progress in the same length of time. The measures proposed by the Portuguese Government and by Brazil for the suppression of the slave-trade and slavery are favorably noticed. The recent lamented death of Isaac T. Hopper is appropriately mentioned. An Address, lately issued, signed by several highly respectable individuals, from different parts of the country, approving the principles and commending the Society to the liberal support of the community, is alluded to. The report concludes with an eloquent and graphic description, by Lord Morpeth, of the evils of slavery in this country, its contaminating and ruinous influence, of its being a "byword and a jest upon the name of freedom"—and from such a plague-spot they hope it may be the devout aspiration of every Patriot and Christian in the land—Good Lord, deliver us! pointedly alluded to. It is considered a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and every generous mind is exhorted to condemn it. It is stated that the people of color, alarmed and exasperated as they naturally are, seem determined to maintain their ground and resist all schemes of expatriation, while they make new efforts to acquire education, property, and a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order that they may rise to respectability and competency in the country of their birth.

SPEECH OF THE HON. PRESTON KING. In the House of Representatives, on Monday, May 17

Mr. KING resumed. On the final adjourn ment of the last Congress, those in and out of Congress who favored or who acquiesced in the passage of the series of measures relating to Slavery, which grew out of the late acquisition of territory by the United States, declared that these questions were settled; and they then declared their hostility to any further agitation. the land of their birth and choice. The Committee have believed and do believe that the continuance of educated men of color in this continuance of educated men of color in this country is a great service not only to the enslaved, by giving to them hope, but to their free colored friends and to the country itself. The humane are carnestly called upon, especially the Church of Christ, to offer liberal and efficient aid to the people of color in their efforts to rise, while they look upon them as fellow-citizens and fellow-immortals, entitled by the Gospel and the Constitution to the same privileges and inheritance with themselves.

The declaration of Daniel Webster, that the law of nature had forbidden the introduction of Slavery into California and New Mexico, is spoken of in connection with the historical fact that Slavery originated in Mexico, and that gold-producing countries are not favored to the distinction of Whig or Democrat. Whatever may be the opinion of any man, or est of men, for or against any or all of these measures were conceived and another Slave State to the Union. The people are urged to watch those who are at work to accomplish these objects, with ceaseless vigilance, especially, as it is believed that Government looks upon them with unconcern or a desire that the slave power should be gratified in the extension of Slavery. The false and insulting language of Governor Calhoun respecting the free people of color, in his mesles vigilance, especially, as it is believed that Gratified in the extension of Slavery. The false and insulting language of Governor Calhoun respecting the free people of color, in his mesles with the covernment toks upon them with unconcern or a desire that the slave power should be gratified in the extension of Slavery. The false work to accomplish these objects, with ceaseless vigilance, especially, as it is believed that the Government folks upon the statute book; and whatever the present opinion of incompletion of the country may be of their constitutional value of th continuance of educated men of color in this country is a great service not only to the enslaved, by giving to them hope, but to their free colored friends and to the country itself. The humane are carnestly called upon, especially the Church of Christ, to offer liberal and efficient in the country itself. the Church of Christ, to offer liberal and en-cient aid to the people of color in their efforts to rise, while they look upon them as fellow-citi-zens and fellow-immortals, entitled by the Gos-pel and the Constitution to the same privileges The declaration of Daniel Webster, that the law of nature had forbidden the introduction of Slavery into California and New Mexico, is spoken of in connection with the historical fact that Slavery originated in Mexico, and that gold-producing countries are not favorable to liberty; and also the attempts making to force Slavery into the new State and the new Territory, and to divide California with a view to add another Slave State to the Union. The people are used to watch those who are

message assigning the grounds upon which he approved and signed it. The prohibition of Slavery in the Oregon Territorial bill is important mainly in the assertion and maintenance of the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; for the people of Oregon, like the people of the Territories acquired from Mexico, were opposed to the introduction of Slavery among them, and desired only that in some form its introduction the introduction of Slavery among them, and desired only that in some form its introduction should be prevented by law. President Polk was personally opposed to inserting the prohibitory clause against Slavery in the Oregon bill; but no constitutional objection existing, he deferred to the known public sentiment of the country, and signed it. All the other measures have been passed under the present Whig Administration. One of these is the admission of California into the Union as a State, with a

or Constitution containing an express prohibition of Slavery. With the application of California for admission as a State, their Constitution, containing the provision against Slavery, was submitted to Congress, was approved as consist-ent with the Constitution of the United States, and California was admited a free State into the Union, by act of Congress. Another measure is the organization of separate Territorial Governments for the two Territories of New

Mexico and Utah.

The people of New Mexico were known to be opposed to the introduction of Slavery among them, by their own express declaration in a Constitution, which they formed with a view to their admission into the Union as a The people of Utah, who are chiefly if not

The people of Utah, who are chiefly if not entirely Mormons, whose difficulties with the people of the States in which they attempted to settle induced them to emigrate to the place they now inhabit, have not, that I am aware, ever distinctly expressed their opinion for or against Slavery, unless an effort which they made to be included in the State of California, whose Constitution prohibits Slavery, may be regarded as expressive of their opinions upon this subject. The acts of Congress creating these two Territorial Governments declare that they may hereafter be admitted into the Union England and the Southern States, with reference to the imprisonment of colored seamen, while the vessels to which they belong remain in their ports. Louisiana has modified her law, and allows foreign seamen to land with passports from the Mayor, and South Carolina seems disposed to do likewise; but it is intimated that she meditates forbidding vessels entering her ports that have colored seamen on board, being encouraged to offer this indignity by the submission of Massachusetts and the General Government to her previous acts, and in partly by the extraordinary conduct of Indian ana and Illinois toward colored citizens. the Territories be opened to the introduction of Slavery. Those opposed to the extension of Slavery insisted that the Mexican law should e affirmed, and that Slavery should be express-

be aimmed, and that Savery should be express-ly prohibited by act of Congress.

The friends of the Compromise measures, some of them declaring that the law of God, the climate, and the law of nature, as well as the law of Mexico, forbid the introcuction of slavery into these Territories; that slavery could not go there, and no act of Congress was could not go there, and no act of Congress was necessary, opposed, and were strong enough to prevent any express declaration by Congress, authorizing or prohibiting slavery in New Mexico or Utah, during the period they remain under Territorial Government. The law relating to slavery, then, in these Territories, is to be found in their own established law, under the Mexican Government, which existed previous to and at the time of their cossion to the Unito, and at the time of their cession to the United States. This law had abolished slavery. Another of the measures was the act of Congress fixing, with the assent of Texas, the boundaries of that State. By this act, Texas, for a consideration of the congress of the conduction of th though not so called at the time they were passed, because the word Compromise was then in bad odor—have since come to be known as the Compromise measures. These, or any other laws which should be found to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, are null and void. Any or all of them which are consistent with the Constitution, are valid as the law of the land, until they shall be modithe law of the land, until they shall be modi-fied or repealed by the appropriate constitu-tional authority. Congress possesses the per-fect constitutional power to modify or repeal any one or all of them except that in relation to the boundary line of States; the admission of States into the Union; the stipulations of treaties or compacts, where more than one party is interested, or where political or pecu-niary rights have been once defined and vested, Congress or the law making rower of one per-

Congress, or the law-making power of one party alone, cannot change them.

It is now not quite two years since the last of these laws were passed, and the cry then raised against further agitation has ceased; and some of those who were most forward in and some of those who were most forward in raising the cry against agitation are now proposing to submit these Compromise measures, and especially the Fugitive Slave Law, to discussion and agitation for a popular verdict in a Presidential election, to determine whether they are settled or not. What has produced this change?

this change?
In December last, when Congress assembled and the Representatives had come fresh from and imbued with the public sentiments in their respective districts, it was found that the panic-makers, who desire to save the Union as often as once in six months, and to get their pay for it as often as once a quarter, had got together and decided that the Congressional causes gether and decided that the Congressional cau-cuses of both political parties must pass reso-lutions acquiesoing in the Compromise meas-ures; this must be done, or the Union was in danger. Well, the Democratic caucus met, and the first thing after it was organized, the Compromise resolution was proposed. It was not well received by the majority of the caucus, and it was then proposed to refer the resolu-tion to the Baltimore Convention; but the res-olution and the proposition to refer it to the Baltimore Convention were both laid on the table, and the Democratic caucus nominated its candidates and elected them. In the Whig caucus, the compromise resolu-

its candidates and elected them.

In the Whig caucus, the compromise resolution was adopted; but they made no nominations, and came into the House on Monday, as all recollect, with a sad exhibition of their party and their compromise resolution. From what quarter does the advice come to the Democratic party to change its platform, and make these compromise laws a part of the Democratic creed and a party test? Chiefly from the Whigs of Georgia and Mississippi, and such of the Democrats of these two States as united with the Whigs in the last election, aided by a few Whigs and Democrats all over the Union, who do not and Democrats all over the Union, who do not seem to be well satisfied with their position, and desire in some way to be endorsed. In my judg-

ment, these gentlemen are not safe advisers for the Democratic party.

In Georgia and Mississippi, these new com-binations and new tests have sent two Whig United States Senators into the Senate.

But are the States of Georgia and Mississippi prepared to deduce their acquisescence in the Wil-

prepared to declare their acquiescence in the Wil-mot Provise, in the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Oregon, and in the mot Proviso, in the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Oregon, and in the prohibition of slavery in the Constitution of California, and to express themselves satisfied with the present condition of the Territories acquired from Mexico, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia? If so, let there be no equivocation in the proposition they present to fendorse or acquiesce in the compromise measures. If there is to be a finality and end to efforts for the extension of slavery, it will do much to reconcile the country to almost any form of words expressing acquiescence in measures having such a conclusion. But the Fugitive Slave Law is compromise measures with these gentlemen to be the beginning and end of the compromise. This law is odious, and for this very reason it would seem the coalitrox politicians of Georgia and Mississippi demand that this law shall be the issue in the next Presidential election—they have pushed this issue upon the Whig Congressional concuses, and broken that party into fragments. They demand that the Democratic party shall and the depended on his vote, he would have voted for them.

They demand that the Democratic party shall and the the country must be divided again upon a shavery issue. The Democratic party shall alwery issue, and it is for the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, to determine if the equivocation in the proposition they present to endorse or acquiesce in the compromise measures. If there is to be a finality and end to efforts for

are not an issue between the two parties or-ganized as Democrats and Whigs. But few of either party supported them all. If a part of them are particularly presented, controversy will be revived. If the Fugitive Slave Law alone shall be presented, and it is to be decided whether that law shall be continued, modified, or repealed, I shall vote to modify it, or to repeal it. And if the electors of New York are challenged by the issue presented to them to decide at the election whether they are satisfied with or express that law in any existing decide at the election whether they are satisfied with or approve that law, in my opinion, they will reject the candidate for President who is presented to them because he makes the Fugitive Slave Law the platform of his party politics, as I have no doubt Georgia and Mississippi would reject the candidate who should be presented to them because he was opposed to that law. An issue upon the subject of slavery is and must be, in the present condition of the different States of the Union, a sectional issue. The effort of political partisans to make it out that either party is more friendly to slaissue. The effort of political partisans to make it out that either party is more friendly to slavery than the other, has a tendency to make parties sectional. The Democratic party, regarding slavery as it exists in the States a subject of State and not National jurisdiction, has always heretofore refused to make a national slavery issue. The Democratic members of the present Congress, assembled in caucus at the commencement of the present session, refused to make such an issue, and I believe that the Democratic National Convention, which is soon to assemble, will refuse to change its position in this respect by making a slavery issue for the Presidential election. But should such an issue be deliberately made by the National Nominating Convention, and the electors of an issue be deliberately made by the National Nominating Convention, and the electors of the Union be invited and challenged to indicate their opinions of slavery by their votes for President, I have no doubt the verdict at the election would truly express the sentiments of the country upon this, as well as upon any other question presented at an election popular verdict to pronounce upon.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE TUESDAY, MAY 11.

The joint resolution providing for the com-pletion of a war steamer for harbor defence, according to the contract made with Mr. R. L. Stevens, of New York, was taken up.

Mr. Stockton addressed the Senate in sup-

Mr. Stockton addressed the Senate in support of the measure.

Within twenty days from a declaration of war, a steam fleet could, if no more defence be furnished New York than now, lay that city in ruins in a single night. He urged the establishment of a steam navy, superior to that of the world, of vessels having speed and other qualities, which would enable any one of them to whip six of the enemy, and which could cruise with safety in the British channel, and threaten English cities as now ours are.

He advocated a protective tariff, denounced the Wilmot Proviso, planted himself on the resolutions of '98, and praised Gen. Cass.

The subject was then, after some remarks by Mr. Mangum, postponed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Messrs. Geyer and Brooke addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment giving

Senate in opposition to the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. Rusk and Mr. Badger replied.

An amendment, transferring the contract for this service from the Navy to the Post Of-fice Department, was debated and rejected yeas 18, nays 19; and then the subject was postponed.

After the consideration of Executive busi-

ness, the Senate adjourned. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Shields reported a bill abolishing the present organization of the staff of the army, and to provide for the performance of staff du-Mr. Rusk gave notice of a bill to reduce the

rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, and to regulate the salaries of postmasters.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bell, some time ago, calling upon the Navy Department to communicate a copy of Lieut. Temple's memoir of the landing of the American troops at Vera

Cruz in 1847, was taken up.

Mr. Cass opposed the resolution. He was opposed to any further book-making by the enate.

The discussion soon ran into party politic

and it was charged that the motion was simply an electioneering manœuvre in favor of Gen

Scott,

The subject was then postponed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Borland addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment giving aid to the Collins line. He had not concluded when, owing to indisposition, he gave way to a motion to postpone the subject till to-morrow; and the motion was agreed to.

The bill regulating the allowances to agents, and prohibiting Executive officers and members of Congress from having interest in claims against the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Underwood moved to recommit the bill with a substitute for it.

with a substitute for it.

After debate, the motion was rejected, and

the bill was passed. The Senate then ad-THURSDAY, MAY 13.

The Homestead bill was received from the House, and, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Bradbury reported a bill amending the

Mr. Shields introduced a bill granting land for a railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis. On motion of Mr. Pratt, the bill appropria ting \$12,000 for a survey and estimate of the cost of constructing a basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Rock Creek, Georgetown, D. C., was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 30,

The Deficiency bill was taken up.
Mr. Borland, who had the floor on the Collins line amendment, and who was compelled to suspend his remarks yesterday on account of illness, being too unwell to attend the Senate, that amendment was passed by informally, and other amendments were offered.

An amendment appropriating \$365,000 for

An amendment appropriating \$365,000 for pay of Indian depredations in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, was debated at length by Messrs. Bell and Clemens in support, and Mr. Hunter in opposition. No question was taken, when the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, elected recently a Senator from the State of Connecticut, for the term of six years, appeared this morning, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which lies over, calling upon the President of the United States for a copy of the letter which Chevalier Hulsemann wrote to the Secretary of State before his departure, together with the reply of the Secretary, and all other correspondence upon the subject.

Pending the consideration of a resolution calling for Temple's account of the siege of Vera Cruz—

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Monday, May 17.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution, which was adopted, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday, that Senators may, tomorrow morning, attend the funeral of Mrs. Adams, the relict of ex-President J. Q. Adams. Mr. Underwood introduced a bill fixing the compensation of members of Congress at two thousand dollars per annum, and reducing the allowance of mileage.

After the transaction of other business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, MAY 11.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with the Homestead

bill.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, submitted a bill to perpetuate pre-emption to actual settlers on the public lands; which he proposed as a substitute for the original bill. The Chairman ruled this amendment out of order; but his decision was not sustained by

the Committee.

Mr. Brown explained the object of his bill, which was to secure the settler to the posses-sion of the lands on which he had settled, when under the pressure of misfortune; and if at any time he should be able and disposed to pay

my time he should be able and disposed to pay
for it, that then he should obtain a title.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, submitted an
amendment similar to that proposed by Mr.
Cobb, graduating the price of the public lands;
which the Chairman said he should decide to be out of order, were it not for the recent de cision of the Committee.

The amendment was subsequently negatived, and Mr. Cobb renewed that which he had pre-

and Mr. Cobb renewed that which he had previously proposed; which he explained very fully, and expressed himself as being determined to support the Homestead bill. The amendment was also negatived.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, opposed the bill introduced by Mr. Brown, as having the effect of exempting the lands of settlers from taxation, they remaining the property of the United States while held under the pre-emption right. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

The first business this morning was the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Printing, recapitulating its power to remedy delay and to provide for the xecution of the printing, where the contractor fails to perform it.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, took the floor, and

recapitulated the action of the committee, by which the printing of Congress had been given by a Democratic committee of a Democratic House to a paper belonging to an opposite

party.

He contended that they had not only exceeded their power, but had abused that which evidence the printing to indithey possessed, by giving the printing to individuals at a higher rate than had been offered by others, thus destroying the recourse which the House ought to have upon the contractor and so far from obeying the instructions of the House, the committee report their determina-tion to act in contravention of its order, or to resign, which latter alternative ought to be adopted. He concluded by submitting four resolutions, the first of which recapitulated the powers of the committee, the second stated that they had exceeded those powers, which the third described as improper, and the fourth em-braced the only remaining alternative, by ac-cepting the resignation of the committee, and hat another be appointed.

that another be appointed.

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House go into Committee on the special order, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky.

Mr. Stanton replied to the speech of Mr. Fitch, and stated the willingness of the committee to act in conformity with the instructions of the House, provided that they did not contravene any existing law. He then went on to recepit.

any existing law. He then went on to recapit ulate the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of his contract, and alluded to his declaration of his inability to do so without his declaration of his maplify to do so without sustaining a severe loss, and insisted that the course which had been pursued by the Committee did not exceed its powers, and that the difference between the rate at which it is proposed by Donelson & Armstrong and Towers's estimate was not more than five per cent., and concluded by expressing his conviction that the instructions of the House could not bind the

joint committee.

The House went into Committee on the special order, and again took up the Homeste

The sense of the Committee was then taken on Mr. Brown's amendment, which was to substitute the pre-emption bill for the original bill, which was carried—yeas 67, nays 56. After further unsuccessful efforts to amend, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported

the committee rose, and the Chairman reported the bill as amended.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to amend the report by substituting the original bill for that reported from the Committee, and called

the previous question, which was carried.

The main question was about being put, when Mr. McMullen moved that the House adjourn; and tellers having been appointed. the motion was negatived—yeas 54, nays 81.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the

motion to amend, and it was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 77—thus passing the original bill. A motion was carried to reconsider the vote,

and to lay the motion upon the table.

Various attempts were here made to defeat this motion, but without success. The question then being on the substitute, as amended—in other words, upon the original Homestead bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill was finally carried, after a

sharp struggle—yeas 107, nays 56.

The amendment of A. G. Brown, for per petual pre-emption, as a substitute for the Homestead bill, was finally voted down, and the Homestead passed by twenty majority.

THURSDAY, MAY 13. The House met at eight o'clock, and adjourned until Monday, to allow the Hall to be put in summer trim.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

The House having set apart this week for the consideration of bills relating to the Terri-tories, a large number of reports having refer-ence to them were made from several of the standing committees, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion, it was resolved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday, in order that the members may have an opportunity to attend the funeral of Mrs. Adams, widow of ex-President J. Q. Adams, which is to take place on Tuesday, at eleven

o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Territorial bills; but not one word was said in de-

bate about them.

Mr. Preston King addressed the Committee in relation to the Compromise measures, and against making them an issue in the Presidential election.

Mr. Cullom defended his course in the last

Whig caucus, having refused to bolt.

Messrs. Gentry, Cabell, Dockery, and others, discussed the doings of that caucus; and after they had finished, the Committee rose. Various other matters were talked about, but nothing done; and so the House adjourned. THE CANAL BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL .- The

hill_passed by the Legislature of New York, last winter, authorizing the credit of the State to be used to the extent of nine millions, for the purpose of aiding in the enlargement of Vera Cruz—

Mr. Hale took occasion to warn the Democrats and Whigs to beware of the adoption of
the Compromise at their approaching Conventions. His speech was listened to with great

the purpose
the Eric Canal, has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, one judge
dissenting. The case is thus stated by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post:

ALBANY, May 11, 1852.

In the case of Rodman vs. Munson, (in which, you will recollect, the question arose whether Canal revenue certificates, under the law of 1851, constituted a valuable consideration,) the decision of the Court below (adverse to the validity of the scrip) was affirmed by five votes as above, with one dissenting vote, that of Wells,

W. F. DE SAUSSURE has been appointed Senator from South Carolina, in the place of Mr. Rhett, resigned.

Mr. Rhett, in his letter to Governor Means states that he resigns because he can no longer represent the sentiment of his State, which, as decided by the late Convention, is opposed to separate secession. Being neither a Submissionist nor Co-operationist, he cannot consent to retain his seat longer.

We presume another reason had just as auch weight with him. In his controversy with Senator Clemens he suffered himself to be insulted, without appealing to the "code of honor," so called; thereby offending against public opinion among his constituents.

DEATH OF ISAAC HOPPER.-This widelyknown philanthropist died last week in New York, in the eighty-first year of his age. The New York Evening Post says-

"Few private men in this city were as extensively known as he was—none more honorably. From the twenty-third year of his age up almost to the day of his death, a period of nearly sixty years, he devoted his energies and substance to the work of doing good to man-kind. Educated in the tenets and the princi-ples of the 'Quakers,' he adopted their dress and habits, and though in the latter part of his life he was separated by conscientious scruples from any active participation in the manage-ment of their affairs, he still continued to wear their costume, and, what is better, preserve that simplicity and purity for which the earlier Friends were distinguished. He was a thor-oughly sincere, upright, and benevolent man."

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the Louisville Courier says, tried, several years since, to organize an Emancipation party in Kentucky, independent of both the old organizations. He is now laboring to organize an independent Pro-Slavery party. If he is so much in love with third parties, he should have applied for admission at the Buffalo Convention. He might have been received into membership, after a reason

FILLMORE MEETING IN NEW YORK .- The great Fillmore meeting in New York, last week, was all that it should be, says the Express, full of enthusiasm, and as large as any meeting ever held in the city. The Times says, "it was neither so large, so enthusiastic, nor so influential as it ought to have been considering the power of the public patronage brought to bear upon it." The chief speakers were Messrs. Marshall and Gentry, and they did the very best they could.

ISAAC TOUCEY, formerly Governor of Connecticut, then Attorney General of the United States, has been elected United States Senator in the place of Roger S. Baldwin, whose term expired with the last Congress. Mr. Toucey is one of the Compromise finality tribe.

MRS. AMELIA WELBY, whose poems many years ago attracted much attention, died at Louisville last Tuesday week.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, May 11, 1852.—The steamship Canada arrived this evening at 10% o'clock. She left Liverpool at 6 o'clock P. M. on the The House of Commons on Wednesday was occupied with the consideration of a proposition to abolish religious tests in the Scotch University, and after a lengthesed debet the consideration faithfully 40 approval thereof, and expresses a determination faithfully 40 approval thereof.

was negatived by fifteen majority.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Earl
Granville asked Ministers if the honors paid to
General Rosas, on his landing at Plymouth,

General Rosas, on his landing at Plymouth, were by order of Government.

Lord Malmesbury gave an evasive answer, and said he believed no orders went from his department, but added that Rosas was no common refugee, and had shown great distinction and kindness to British merchants. Whatever his cruelties in South America had been, the Government could not mark them by any stig-

ma.
The House of Commons was chiefly occupied

on Thursday with a motion to regulate the revenues of the church. Leave had been given to bring in a bill on this subject.

A debate relative to preserving the Crystal Palace terminated in a division of 103 to 224 in favor of pulling it down. The demolition represented on the let of May

ommenced on the 1st of May.
On Friday the Lord Chancellor brought forward his budget. It proposes to repeal none of the existing taxes, and says nothing about imposing new, excepting a continuation of the income and property tax for a limited time.

The income for the present year is estimated at £51,625,000 and the expenditures less the

amount by £461,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England now The bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,065,775.

In the early part of the week, a favorable change in the wind brought upwards of fifty ships into Liverpool, from the United States. The chartering of these vessels caused a reduction in the previous rates of freight. Iron to New York now ranges from 9s. 6d. to 10s. Passanger rates also were reduced to £3 5s.

Passenger rates also were reduced to £3 5s. a £3 10s., and declining.

Another great battle has taken place in India, and the commercial advices from thence are dull, but cotton was active, and prices rising.

There has been considerable skirmishing at the Cape of Good Hope.

Rombay dates have been received to the 3d April. A battle of three hours' duration had taken place between twenty-ave hundred British troops and a body of native mountaineers.

The latter were deafeated.

Louis Napoleon has taken the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property from the legal tribunal, and submitted it to the Council State, thus removing it from the reach of of State; thus removing it from the reach of the constituted legal authorities.

English Corn Market.—Notwithstanding the

English Corn Market.—Notwithstanding the large fleet of vessels arrived since Monday, but few brought grain, either coastwise or foreign. The weather has been extremely favorable for our growing crop, which has had a depressing effect upon the market, and the slight advance of the past week has been lost.

Money Market.—The English stock market has been steady, but transactions restricted, all parties awaiting the details of the budget. Money continues plenty at from 1½d, to 1¾d. for bankers' 60 day acceptances. Consols are selling at 99½.

ing at 991%.
United States securities were steady at last quotations. American eagles were worth 16s. 4d. per ounce.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant, arrived at New York at half past nine o'clock last night. She brings sixtynine passengers. The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 2d nstant. England,

Lord Derby had given assurance that the Government contemplated no change in the port departure of the steamers for America.

Sir J. Packington, Colonial Secretary, had brought in a bill giving a representation and constitution to the colony of New Zealand.

A distinguished committee had waited on the American Minister, asking his co-operation in favor of a reduction in ocean postage, which met his cordial approval, and he promised to call the attention of the United States Government to the matter.

A communication from the superintendent of the English company sent to California to take possession of Col. Fremont's property states that the difficulties relative to title, &c., had induced him to abandon Fremont's alleged land.

France.

The Journal des Debats is strongly in favor of the American expedition to Japan, and says it is the realization of the dream of Christopher Columbus.

The Paris papers state that refusals to take

the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the President are more numerous than were expected. Several members of the Councils General had refused, and some members of the Tribunal of Commerce had been suspended in consequence of their refusal to take the oath.

The 10th of May fete excites great enthusiasm in the arms.

asm in the army.

The reported diminution of the French army at Rome is unfounded.

LIVERPOOL, May 5. The market is unaltered, except that pur-The market is unaltered, except that purchasers have greater choice.

Breadstuffs.—Makin's circular quotes large arrivals of corn, flour, and wheat, from the United States, including 63,256 barrels of flour for the week ending on Tuesday. In the market, on Tuesday, wheat declined fully 1d., and flour 6d. There was a fair demand for corn, and last week's prices were fully maintained. and last week's prices were fully maintained.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York last night, in eight days from San Juan. She brings California advices to April 16th, 305 passengers, and \$400,000 in gold on freight and in the hands of passengers. The sloop of war Decatur sailed from San Juan for Pensacola on May 2d. Business at San Francisco was brisk, and all kinds of desirable goods were improving in price.

The mining news continues favorable The steamers Independence, Oregon, and Northerner, with New York dates to March

9th, had arrived at San Francisco.
The mail steamer would leave San Francisco
on the 19th, but the probable amount of gold is not stated.

The account of the massacre of the Klamath Indians by the whites is confirmed.

It was rumored at Sacramento on the 10th that the Indians in Scott's Valley had murdered 150 whites, and stole property to the amount of \$250,000. The Senators from Klamath and Shasta had applied to the Governor for aid to expel the Indians.

The sloop of war Vincennes had arrived at

San Francisco; all on board were well.

A meeting had been held at San Francisco, relative to building a railroad across the conti-

nent.
The whale ship John and Elizabeth reports having experienced a severe shock of an earth-quake in February, and subsequently discovered that the Grampus Islands had been swallowed up, being covered with water to the depth of thirty fathoms. Another island near by was also swallowed up.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 14th instant, of the brigs American and Tehuante-pec, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 9th. The advices from the city of Mexico report great excitement as prevailing, in consequence of a conspiracy being discovered against the Government, on the 24th ult.

Several arrests had already taken place, and the citizens generally were purchasing arms with which to defend themselves. The Government had ordered that a body of

The Government had ordered that a body of troops be immediately despatched to the mouth of the Calza Calense.

Telegraphic communication from Vera Cruz to Orizaba has commenced, and despatches are now daily transmitted between the two points. A conducta had left the city of Mexico on the 24th, for Vera Cruz, with one million four hundred thousand dollars in specie.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

RALEIGH, N. C., May 16. The North Carolina Democratic State Convention adjourned yesterday, after two days' session. D. McRae, Esq., was elected President with great unanimity.

The Hon. S. S. Reid was nominated for Gov-

ernor, with but little opposition.

The resolutions recommend the nomination of the Hon. Robert Strange for Vice President. The resolutions also declare that the Demo-cratic party of North Carolina will adhere to

Gov. Morehead, lately United States

Senator from Kentucky, is very indignant at the course of the Whig Congressional bolters. ATIVES.—Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, late U. S. Senator for Indiana, and Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law, living in the same house at Covington, Indiana, on the most friendly terms, had a personal misunderstanding on the 7th instant. It appears that on the day and evening previous they had both been drinking, and that on the morning of the sad occurrence, Captain Duncan went up stairs to Mr. Hannegan's room, and an altercation ensued between the parties, when Captain Duncan gave Mr. Han-negan a slap in the face. Mr. Hannegan, upon the indignity he felt, and the impulse of the moment, struck Captain Duncan with a knife in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a severe, and, what is thought, a dangerous wound. Mr. Hannegan, recovering from his passions, aroused by the supposed indignity, suffers the most excruciating tortures in the reflection that he has perhaps, struck down as kind a friend as he has on earth. A rumor reached Cincinnati in the early part of the week that Duncan had died of his wound.

FREE SYNOD OF CINCINNATI. The next stated meeting of the Free Synod of Cincinnati will be held in the Free Presbyterian Church in Cleve-and, Ohio, on the 4th Friday (28th day) of May, at eleven

J. R. GIBSON, Stated Clerk. Ripley, O., April 21, 1852.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have departed from our usual rule in regard to the advertising of medicines, in admitting the notice of the Cherry Pectoral to our columns. It is not a patent medi-cine, but one the contents of which are well known to the medical profession, and which has proved highly beneficial in the case of a number of our requalitances, who were seriously afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Some of our most skillful and eminent physicians recommend it to their patients in their regular practice, and we feel that we are conferring a favor upon the public by mahing known

PROTECTION AGAINST BED-BUGS. Clinton's Patent, issued April 20, 1852.

THE simplicity, cheapness, and effectiveness of this userful discovery will bring it into popular use as fast as its utility becomes known. The article to be used may be made in the form of a sheet or spread, and laid on the sacking or other bed bottom, or between the beus; or its may be made into a thin or thick mattrase, and uses for a bed Independent of its bug-bane qualities, it makes a first-vate mattrase, without anything offensive to health or sme.1, and of the greatest durability. For a ormion family bed, the cost will be from? 2 to 12 doilars, sec. rding 6; taute and style, and will isse a litetime The agest its in possession of certificates, proving that bugs will not live in a bed with it, and will soon abandon the bedsteads entirely. Thus the ir quent and veratious expedients used in almost all families, to kill or expet the verwin, will all be done away with. The article may be obtained in a manufactured state, ready for mattrassing, or the substance of which it is composed may be had chasp in almost avery section of the country, and the article made from the raw material. It is believed a first rate business may be done in every town, by an industrious man, in making the article Town, Ucontry, State Rights for sale on very reasonable terms.

Address T.G. CLINTON, Washington, D. C.; or, A. F. Will-UX, Agent for New York and New England, at New York. Clinton's Patent, issued April 20, 1852.

EDWARD W. SHANDS, TTORNEY and Countellor at I aw, Post Office Build ings, St Louis, Missouri. Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for— Waine South Carolina
Vermont Alabama
Khote Island
Connecticut Mississippl
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Also, Notary Public for Missouri. Also, Notary Public for Allisours.

Mr. S., having resided twelve years at St Louis city, has an extensive acquaintance with business men in said city and throughout the State of Missouri.

(CP Prompt attention paid to collections, prosecution of claims, &c

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ROBERT BEARS, Publisher,
May 21.

ed by a progressive increase of improvement, brought on, by varieties of civilizing conquests

ision. Henceforth there shall be division, sep-

world. France, the hereditary rival

duce your colonies with equal discomfiture. And

ou, even you, most infatuated yet most loyal

Prince, will within eight years sign a treaty of peace with the royal Bourbon, and of independence with republican America! With fraud,

Nor shall you lose your retaliation upon your ancient enemy; for she, in the mean time, imbibing and intoxicated by the spirit of revolution in her American affiliation, shall overthrow

all authority, human and divine, and, exhaus

ing herself by twenty-five years of carnage and

desolation throughout continental Europe, shall

desolation throughout continental Europe, shall at last succumb to your victorious arms, and relapse, after ineffectual struggles, into the embraces of an inglorious military despotism. Yet, notwithstanding all these unsurpassed conquests and triumphs, shall you enjoy no certain or complete dominion. For, on the other hand, wild beasts and savage men and uncouth manners shall all disappear on the American continent; and the three millions whom you now despise, gathering to themselves increase from

despise, gathering to themselves increase from every European nation and island, will, within

seventy-five years, spread themselves over field

and forest, prairie and mountain, until, in your way to your provinces in the Bahamas, they shall meet you on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and on your return from the Eastern Indies they will salute you from the Eastern

coast of the Pacific ocean. In the mean time, with genius developed by the influence of freedom, and with vigor called forth and disciplined

in the subjugation of the forest and trained and perfected in the mysteries of ship-building and

perfected in the mysteries of ship-building and navigation, by the hardy exercise of the whale fisheries under either pole, they will, in all European conflicts, with keen sagacity, assume the relation of neutrals, and thus grasp the prize of Atlantic commerce dropped into their hands by fierce belligerents. In the midst of your trailer and are invented in hydraulicates.

studies and experiments in hydraulics, steam and electricity, they will seize the unpractice

and even incomplete inventions, and cover their rivers with steamboats, and connect and bind

packet-ships, departing and arriving with exact punctuality; but the Americans, quickly

chants, and all the spirit of your Government,

and wresting the new and mighty power of steam from the hands of your inveterate rival,

will apply it to ocean navigation, and laying hold of the commercial and social correspond-

ence between the two continents, increasing as

the nations rise to higher civilization and come

into more close and intimate relations, as the

basis of postal revenue, you will thus restore

your lost monopoly on the Atlantic, and enjoy it unmolested through a period of ten years. During that season of triumph, you will ma-ture and perfect all the arrangements for ex-tending this mighty device of power and reve-

er to declare between republicanism and absolute power in continental Europe, her ambasadors will be seen waiting on every battle-field to salute the triumphs of liberty; and when that cause shall be overthrown, the same contact the same contact to the same contact

stant flag shall be seen even in the Straits of

the Dardanelles, receiving with ovations due to conquerors the temporarily overthrown cham-

pions of freedom. Look towards Africa, there

you see American colonies lifting her up from her long night of barbarism into the broad light of liberty and civilization. Look to the East, you see American missionaries bringing the people of the Sandwich Islands into the

peacefully seeking yet firmly demanding the rights of humanity in Japan. Look to the Equator, there are American engineers open-

ing passages by canals and railroads across the isthmus which divides the two oceans. And last of all, look Northward, and you behold

American sailors penetrating the continent of

ice in search of your own daring and lost nav-

Sir, this stupendous vision has become real

of the ocean. Only a word shall express the importance of these objects. International postal communication and foreign commerce are as important as domestic mails and traffic. Equality with other nations in respect to those interests is as important as freedom from restriction upon them among ourselves. Except Rome—which substituted conquest and spoilation for commerce—no nation was ever highly prosperous really great, or even truly independ.

prosperous, really great, or even truly independent, whose foreign communications and traffic were conducted by other States; while Tyre, and Egypt, and Venice, and the Netherlands, and Great Britain, successively becoming the merchants, became thereby the masters of the

igators."

of nations, and American armaments

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting these Compromise measures passed. I was these Compromise measures passed. I was here, and heard from every quarter that Gen. Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than General Scott did a man labor harder than General Scott to prevail upon the Free Soil members of the Whig party to abandon their position, and adopt the Compromise as a measure of the new Administration. They had a sort of second Pentecest on the Whig side of the House. They went over and out by scores. I am a little Free-Soilistic, though not Whigish, and I was opposed to this operation; and I was opposed to this operation; and I was sorry to lose my Whig allies. But they went; and why? Because Mr. Fillmore had to be sustained, or the Whig party ruined. They did not go because they had changed their sentiments.

"A'man convinced against his will, Is of the same opinion still."

A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

All the great North, and the great Northern heart, beats true to liberty. God in his mercy never made a company of men, and planted them upon this earth, who would shed their blood with a readier will for the liberties of the world, than the people of the Northern States; and they have given good evidence of it. Any gentleman who undertakes to make you believe that we love slaveholding, or runyou believe that we love slaveholding, or run-ning after fugitive slaves, is attempting to humbug you. He knows it is not true, when he tells it. There is not a word of truth in it.

If you believe it, you deceive yourselves.

But I must pass on. These measures were passed mainly through the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote, and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress

knows it.

I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, that gentlemen should misunderstand me in this matter.

I stated, and distinctly, that this measure this Compromise—was a thoroughly Whig move from its commencement. This I stand to, and think I have proved; but I do not mean to say that it did not receive the support of many Democrats after it had received its first impetus from Whig hands. Many such did vote for it, did aid it, under the mistaken idea, as time has proven, that it was the best, the only means of saving a Union then tottering to its fall. So many of these, in fact, joined in to its fall. So many of these, in fact, joined in its support, that soon after its passage it really seemed a question as to which side should have the credit of its paternity. If other proof was needed, however, I might point to the first Union meeting held in Hartford, Connecticut, a place somewhat celebrated in Federal annals for its decrease. a piace somewhat cerebrated in Federal annals for its "conventions." That meeting was attended by the Whigs in great numbers, and its presiding officer was a leading member of the Whig party; and it really seems as though it was no fault of Democrats who figured on that occasion, that their party was not merged with the Whigs altogether. The same juggle with the Whigs altogether. The same juggle was practiced in New Haven. They had a was practiced in New Haven. They had a meeting there, and, I believe, the last one held in the country, at which a doctor of divinity, who does up theology for Yale College, made a speech in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. I ask, in passing, is he not the man who said he would choose between two devils for President, and should vote for Henry Clay because he was a less devil than James K. Polk?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Can I explain?

Mr. Ingersoll. Can I explain?
Mr. Cleveland. Who was the doctor you Mr. INGERSOLL. Doctor Taylor, the Professor of Theology.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Is he not the man who said he would choose the least of two devils

for President? Mr. INGERSOLL, I wish to explain.

John that 'the blind receive their sight, the lame walk; the lepers are cleaned, and the deaf hear; the dead are raised up, and the poor have the Gospel preached unto them' "-and is ready to proclaim himself the champion of slaveholders. What a loathing the high-minded slaveholder must have for such a teacher of religion and morals! Does the religion of Jesus Christ tolerate buying and selling men? Does it tolerate selling your brother and your sister? When you stand before that tribunal, when you must give an account before an impartial Judge, you will find those
slaves, bought and sold by you, standing by
your side; and the question, Have you fed my
hungry poor? have you clothed my naked
poor? have you given them the rights God intended they should have? is asked—what will
the answer be? No. What will be your the answer be? No. What will be your applicat? They were black. Black! who apology? They were black. Black! who made them so? Dare you reproach your Maker, because He saw fit to make another's skin black, and yours white? Did He give you any right to tyrannize over His child, be-cause He, in His wisdom, saw fit to make him black? And if you then stand speechless where will be found the sleek, miserable, doughfaced apologist for such a system of iniquity If slave buyers and sellers go to hell, it seems to me there should be some other word coined to describe the place where Northern men who

uphold the practice, and especially professed ministers of the Gospel, should go! Mr. Venable, (interrupting.) Will the gen-tleman tell me what has been done with the money you made in Connecticut by selling ne groes kidnapped from Africa? [Laughter.] Mr. CLEVELAND. If we made any, we vested it in common-school education, to enable us to send our boys of thirteen to instruct your men of twenty-five in North Carolina. [Laugh-

men of twenty-live in teriling negroes?

Mr. Venable. In stealing negroes?

No; in science and Mr. CLEVELAND. No; in science and morals. But I wish to say one word more to my Southern friends. When you trust yourselves in the hands of these slippery politicians, who are merely office-seekers, and who have no higher principle to govern them than that growing out of their insatiate craving for the loaved and fishes, you may depend upon it, they will desert you the moment it is for their interest. I proclaim it, that there is no security for your rights, except in the integrity of those true sons of the North who dare stand up, like honest men, and proclaim their faith in the Constitution, their trust in Heaven, and their devotion to man's rights, as men—who dare stand up and tell you that they are opposed to slavery, but that they will abide by the provisions of the Constitution. You may trust a man who will tell you to your face that he abhors your system, but will protect your rights—that up to the limits of the Constitution he will protect your institutions; but beyond them, never.

My colleague intimated that the Democracy of Connecticut were anxious to have these res olutions passed—that such was the feeling in Connecticut. Just before he commenced his speech, I received a paper, the principal organ of the Democracy of Connecticut, from which I will read a short extract.

Mr. Chapman. What is the name of the

CLEVELAND. The Hartford Timesauthority for my colleague, [Mr. Inger-

the Mississippi Legislature, introducing the subject of the finality of the Compromise measures; and the war between the State Rights and the Union men has been thereupon re-

and the Union men has been thereupon renewed.

"Foote's resolution, making the Compromise a 'finality' in the United States Senate, has never kicked since General Houston knocked in its top-piece, in a speech of an hour and twenty minutes. That was the last of it. But Foote is after a 'finality,' and if he can't corner the jack-o'-lantern in the United States Senate, he will try to cage it in the Mississippi Legislature. He has a great talent to stir up contentions, get into fights and personalities, and to rake up private conversations. There is but little of practicability in his movements, however, and his Mississippi 'finality' will do just what he did in the Senate—make much ill feeling, and stir up an angry contention over a series of peace measures that have long since been adopted and quietly acquiesced in, and which will make no trouble unless some 'agitator' like Foote pokes up embers around them."

This designates my collesgue, [Mr. Ingersoll.] He had no idea that he was by the assertion made incurring the censures of the

Foote, whatever his title may be, I have all proper respect; but I would not like to have my young friend, for whom I entertain the kindest feelings, associated with him as a poli-

kindest reenings, associated the following of the first state of the following of the follo He compared him to Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and denounced him as an apostate? Pretty strong language this, for one honorable member to use to another! And why is he thus denounced? Is it not in consequence of the views he entertains in regard to slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law? And did not my honorable colleague know full well that my sentiments on this subject were, in the main, the same as those entertained by Mr. Rantoul? Can any one fail to see that the blow was aimed at myself quite as much as at Mr. Rantoul? Can any one fail to see that the blow was aimed at myself quite as much as at Mr. Rantoul? And is this the kind of politeness my young friend has learned by his foreign travels? What occasion have I given him to denounce me as an apostate? And by what authority does he do it? Have I ever changed my opinions on this subject? Have I ever failed to express them fearlessly, on all proper occasions? And have I not always been sustained by the express them fearlessly, on all proper occasions?
And have I not always been sustained by the
Democracy of my State? Does the honorable
gentleman know of any man in the State we
in part represent who has oftener been a candidate for office, or who has been more generously sustained than myself? Does the man

deserting my principles, or playing any trick to obtain office or position anywhere? If the gentleman will deny any one of these claims, will give him time to do it.

Will the gentleman pretend that I have ever
been a candidate for a seat in either branch of Congress, when I have not been regularly nominated by what is known as the old line Democracy? It is true I have twice received the nomination of the Free-Soilers of my district for a seat in the House, of which I am proud. Yet I never in my life voted any other ticket in my State than what is termed the regular Democratic ticket. Is my district to assailed in the person of her Representa-

ive who knows me, who will charge me with

tive because they send a man here who loves freedom, and hates slavery? Within the limits of that district rest the bones of Israel Putits of that district rest the bones of israel runnam, who commanded at the first battle of the Revolution, and the bones of Ledyard, who poured out his heart's blood to purchase liberty for all, and the bones of a host of others, y for all, and the bones of a host of others, s true and fearless friends of freedom as the sun of heaven ever shone upon-and are their sons to be reproached because they prefer freedom to slavery, and free soil to slave soil? And how stands the case with the honorable gen-tleman from Massachusetts, who is attacked by name? Is there a Democrat within the limits of New England, who has done greater or better service in the cause of Democracy, than he? Has he ever failed to be the favorite of his party in his own State? Where will the gentleman look to find a man with more of education, talent, and private worth, than the gentleman whom he thus rudely assails? It is true he made a speech at Lynn, on the subject of this Fugitive Slave Law, which I will read extracts from:

"But when I say that I admire and love both

the Union and the Constitution, it is because of that which they secure to us. The Union is great, I might almost say it is the greatest of our political blessings, because it secures to us what was the object of the Union. And the Constitution is good, and great, and valuable, and to be held forever sacred, because it secures to us what was the object of the Consti tution. And what is that? Liberty! And if it were not for that, the Union would be valueess, and the Constitution would not be worth

Mr. Ingersoll. I wish to explain.
Mr. Cleveland. I may be mistaken, but I think not; and this is the divine whose opinions are to influence the ministers of the Gospel in this land of liberty and morality.

Permit me to say—for I may never have as good a chance again—that of all creatures that creep upon their bellies upon earth, I most despise the man who pretends to preach the Gospel of Christ—of that Saviour who was cradled in a manger, who went about doing good, and who told John's disciples, when they were sent to know whether he was the Christ, or they should look for another, "Go and tell out of the constitution would not be worth the parchment upon which it is written."

Interwoven with every fibre of my heart is the love of my country: but freedom is the charm which endears and consecrates her; and if the spirit of Liberty should take her flight from my native land, my love and worship are not due to brute clods and rocks, to her prairies, or her mountains; but where Liberty dwells, there is my country—there only is my country! [Great applause.] Dear to my inmost soul are the Union and the Constitution; and above the Constitution, and above all the works

tread the path our fathers trod, the path of Freedom and Progress! My hope and trust is, to hand down to posterity—not only unim-paired, but strengthened and augment-d—all the safeguards of liberty, which, through many ages of long-suffering, the toil of patriots earn-ed, and the blood of martyrs hallowed, and which the fathers of the American Revolution died believing that they had secured forever. Are these sentiments which justify my honorable friend in comparing him to Arnold and able friend in comparing him to Arnold and Burr? And do such sentiments make a man an apostate from Democracy? If so, I wish there were more such apostates. Let me see now, with what propriety my colleague [Mr. Ingersoll] makes this attack. He compliments his own constituents as the most devoted friends of Southern institutions; and one would suppose that the district sending to Congress such champion of Southern rights and Southern stitutions had never soiled its fair fame by the least association with, or support of, Free Soil men or measures! But what is the fact? Will my friends from the South, who were of the last Congress, believe me when I tell them that my colleague is the successor of the honorable Mr. Booth, than whom a more worthy gentleman, or honorable man, never held a seat on this floor? Yet he was, at the time of his nomination, and had been for years, a distinguished member of the Liberty party, and had zealously supported their candidates, and not the candidates of the Democratic party. All this was perfectly well known to he Democratic Convention who put him in

the Democratic Convention who put him in nomination, and who gave him a united, energetic, and successful support. Of this I do not complain, for he was an honor to the district, and, in my judgment, truly represented the honest sentiments of a vast majority of its citizens. I mention it, merely to show with what justice and propriety the present Representative of that district makes his Southern demonstrations in this However life the contractions in this However. nstrations in this House. If my honorabl colleague [Mr. Ingersoll] lives to attain the standing of Mr. Rantoul, for learning, talent, and all that marks the gentleman, he may well be proud of his success, even if a long life is devoted to the effort. Permit me to assure you, Mr. Chairman, this

Permit me to assure you, Mr. Chairman, this Committee, and the country, that the people of Connecticut are not in love with slavery; they do not wish its extension, and with their consent it never will be extended beyond its present limits; but while they feel this, they will give to the South all its constitutional privileges—they will stand by you in support of your legal rights with as much fidelity as any men that live, for there are not a more honorable body of men upon earth than the people of my State. State.
I have ever acted with integrity towards

hose men, and have to the extent of my knowledge truly represented their wishes. I voted in accordance with the instructions given me upon the subject of slavery, of which the following are copies:

[These we omit, having formerly published

hem.—Ed. Era.]

Mr. CHAPMAN. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a single question? I wish to inquire of the gentleman, whether he was not the nominee of the Democratic party and the Free Soil party, in his district?

Free Soil party, in his district?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Both, as I before stated, and should not have been surprised if I had been the nominee of the Whigs. There was no trouble about my election; and the reason probably was, because I never proved false to my principles, and because I never failed to speak out my honest convictions, before any tribunal and under any circumstances. If any man is fit to represent them in the Congress of this great nation, it is that man who stands up and speaks out the honest convictions of his and speaks out the honest convictions of his own heart, and who does not go truckling and own heart, and who does not go truckling and trimming and running around to see how somebody else will vote, and see whether he can get this position or that position, by his subserviency to slaveholders, and to that sys-tem which George Washington condemned in the most solemu act of his lifs, the emancipa-tion of his slaves. I would not surrender my independence, or my principles, for any posi-tion in the gift of my State, or of the Ameri-can people.

fact, that whenever the winter is unnsually severe on this side of the Atlantic, the season is

Times. For General, Senator, or Governor winter we remember was coincident with one winter we remember was coincident with one in the old world so severe that it has almost passed into a proverb. The present season, which has been here so intensely cold, has proved so genial in Paris, that apoplexy, caused by the high temperature, has become as it were an epidemic. Cannot some scientific friend furnish a solution to this riddle?

AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION. SPEECH

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, OF NEW YORK,

THE COLLING STEAMERS. In Senate of the United States, April 27, 1852.

Mr. PRESIDENT: What will Congress dowhat has Congress done—for the Collins steamers? These are questions which meet every visiter returning from the Capital on his arrival at New York, and which every traveller from America encounters, on Change in Liver-pool and London, and in the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg. There is reason enough for all this curiosity and interest among the nerchants and statesmen of the two continents Mr. President, under a contract with the United States, made on the 19th of April, 1849, between E. K. Collins, James Brown, and Stewart Brown, merchants of New York, and the United States, those persons now prosecute, be-tween the ports of New York and Liverpool forty voyages across the ocean, or twenty out-ward and inward voyages, annually, in steamships, carrying freights and passengers on their own account, and also public mails on account of the United States, and receive from the Treasury, as a compensation for that service, three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars year, which is equivalent to somewhat more than \$19,000 for each outward and return passage. The Committee on Finance propose an amendment to the annual Deficiency bill, the effect of which is to increase the number of mails and voyages from twenty to twenty-six,

corruption, fire and sword, you will compensate England with conquests in the East, and within half a century fley will surround the world, and the British flag shall wave over provinces OUGHT THIS MEASURE TO BE ADOPTED? I assume, for the present, that the existing sterprise is to be perseveringly sustained. In that view the question arises—
Whether the proposed increase of mail service covering five millions of square miles, and con-taining one-sixth of the inhabitants of the globe.

and the compensation from \$19,000 to \$33,000

for each voyage.

When this line was established the British Cunard steamers, consisting of seven vessels, were making semi-monthly voyages and carying semi-monthly mails between the same orts during the eight temperate months, and nonthly mails during the four other months; and thus they had a monopoly of steam ocean postage between the two countries. We authorized the Collins line to carry just the same number of mails, alternating with the Cunard steamers; and so we broke up the monopoly, and divided the postages of the route equally with Great Britain. So far, all was right and well. But recently the Cunard steamers have continued their semi-monthly mails throughout the whole year, while ours were limited to the eight temperate months; and so the equality of postage revenues has been subverted, and the early British monopoly has been partially restored. By the proposed increase of mails we shall exactly alternate again; and on every day that an American or European mail steam-vessel shall leave New York, one of the other line will leave the opposite port; and so the monopoly will again be broken, and the complete equality of postage revenues will be reestablished. We must do just this, or relinquish in an important degree the great postal object of the enterprise. The Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Senate's Committees on the Post Office, on Naval Affairs and on Finance, agree that the service must be thus increased, if it is to be at all continued

The increase, then, is not merely expedient, but even necessary and indispensable.

Assuming now that the service is to be increased, the question comes up-Is the increase of compensation from \$19,000

\$33,000 per voyage just and reasonable? It is just and reasonable, if necessary. It is clear that some increase is necessary. The proprietors decline to make the six new voy-ages for nothing, and even to make them for for nothing, and even to make them for 1000 a vovage. We cannot oblige the cor \$19,000 a voyage. We cannot oblige the contractors to make them for that compensation or even to make them for any compensation for they are beyond the contract. No one else offers to make them on those terms, or, indeed, on any terms. We must therefore apply to Mr. Collins and his associates to enlarge the contract. But opening the contract for enlarge ment opens it for revision. They consent to enlarge, but they equally appeal to us to re model it; and they show for reasons, that whil the average cost of each voyage is \$65,216.64 The average receipts are only - 48,286,85

And that they incur an average

And an aggregate loss annually of \$338,574.40 They further show that a capital of three tending this mighty device of power and revenue, so as to connect every island of the seas and every part of every continent with your capital. But just at that moment your emulous rival will appear with steamships still more capacious, buoyant, and fleet, than your own, in your harbors, and at once subverting your Atlantic monopoly, will give earnest of her vigorous renewal of the endless contest for supremacy of all the seas. When you think her expelled from the ocean, her flag will be seen in your ports, covering her charities contributed to relieve your population, stricken by famine; and while you stand hesitating whether to declare between republicanism and absoillions invested has paid no dividends, and been reduced by inevitable losses to a little more than two and a half millions; that their stock is sold in Wall street at fifty cents on a dollar; and that, even if they would, yet they cannot despatch another ship or mail after the 15th of May next. Something must be allow ed, if not for profits, at least for renovation and so the actual loss on each voyage being i round numbers \$17,000, it is quite certain tha an increase of not less than \$19,000 is necessa ry to keep the steamers in vigorous and sure

All questions of the fairness of this showing are precluded by the offer of the contractors to relinquish the enterprise to the United States, or to any assignee indicated by them, after the contract shall have been remodelled, and by the neglect of any other party to propose for a new contract, even on the terms thus recommended.

So the increase of compensation solicited is

mended.
So, the increase of compensation solicited is just and reasonable, and is, moreover, like the increase of the mail service, necessary and indispensable.
Now, sir, we have arrived at the very question of the whole question. We must do just what is thus proposed, or relinquish the contest allocathes.

tract altogether.

The honorable Chairman of the Committee

The honorable Chairman of the Committee on Finance, [Mr. Hunter,] dissenting from his associates, advises that alternative. Sir, with a profound respect for that distinguished Senator, not now for the first time, nor for mere effect, expressed, I must have his pardon, nevertheless, for preferring the authority of his associates. Extreme caution is apt to be the fruit of the patient and patriotic labors of his office. office. An appropriation bill seldom has passed this House without calling forth from him or his predecessors eloquent yet groundless alarms of an exhaused treasury, and of impending taxation, if not bankruptey.

While we cannot, without wounding the national sensibilities and impairing the national character, abandon any great enterprise it is

character, abandon any great enterprise, it i equally true that indecision is among the worst vices of the statesman, and that vacillation in the conduct of public affairs is fruitful of nathe conduct of public affairs is fruitful of national demoralization, and indicative of certain national decline. Persistence, when practicable, invigorates national energies, discourages foreign rivalry, and prevents foreign insult and aggression. Compare France—enlightened, vigorous, and energetic, but unstable as water—with England, cautious, constant, and persevering, or even with Russia, unimpassioned and cold as her climate, yet with her eyes unswerringly and forever fixed on Stamboul, and you have an apt illustration of my moral. Nevertheless, these general observations are inconclusive, and I grapple therefore cheerfully with this great question.

this great question.

But the learned and nonorable character of the committee on Finance raises a question on a warlike feature of the enterprise, which has a warlike feature of the enterprise, which has

the for one of two reasons, namely: either because—

1. It was erroneously conceived; or because, 2. It has been rendered unnecessary, unwise, or impracticable, by subsequent events and circumstances.

1. Was it erroneously conceived? To determine this question, we need to ascend some high eminence of time, from which we can look back along the past, and pierce, as far as is allowed to human vision, through the clouds and darkness that rest upon the future. Come, then, Senators, and suppose that you stand with me in the galleries of St. Stephen's Chapel, on a day so long gone by as the 22d of March, 1775. A mighty debate has been going on here in this august Legislature of the British Empire. Insurrection against commercial restriction has broken out in the distant American colonies; a seditious assembly in Philadelphia has organized it; and a brave, patient, unimpassioned, and not untried, soldier

of Virginia, lies, with hastily-gathered and irregular levies, on the heights of Dorchester, waiting the coming out of the British army from Boston. The question whether Great Britain shall strike, or concede and conciliate, has just been debated and decided. Concession has been decided A silence bying that interest has the could not now wisely abandon it, without the could not now wisely abandon it. cannot be constructed so as to be practically useful for warlike purposes. I reply, first, that having, on such careful examination and with such weighty example, adopted the principle, we could not now wisely abandon it, without proof, by practical trial, long I hope to be delayed, that it is erroneous. Secondly: No ship of war, however constructed, is adapted to all the exigencies of naval service, while these steamships are certainly adapted to some of them. Commodore Perry, on the 15th of February, 1852, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that "these steamships (of the Collins line) may be converted, at an expense of \$20,000 each, into war-steamers of the first class; and that each of them could carry four 10-inch Paixhan guns on pivots, fore and aft, cannot be constructed so as to be practically has been denied. A silence, brief but intense, is broken by the often fierce and violent, but now measured and solemn, utterance of Burke:
"My counsel has been rejected. You have determined to trample upon and extinguish a people who have, in the course of a single life, added to England as much as she had acquirand civilizing settlements, in a series of seventeen hundred years. A vision has passed before my eyes; the spirit of prophecy is upon me. Listen, now, to a revelation of the consequences which shall follow your maddened deof the weight of those in the model ship Mississippi, and ten 8-inch Paixhan guns on the sides, and that this armament would not incommode the vessel; and that, in the general cision. Henceforth there shall be division, separation, and eternal conflict in alternating war and peace between you and the child you have oppressed, which has inherited all your indomitable love of liberty and all your insatiable passion for power. Though still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood, America will, within the short period of commode the vessel; and that, in the general operations of a maritime war, they would render good service; and especially that, from their great speed, they would be useful as despatch vessels, and for the transportation of troops, being always capable of attack and defence, and of overhauling and escaping from an ensixteen months, cast off your dominion and defy your utmost persecution. Perfecting the insti-tutions you have not yet suffered to ripen, she will establish a republic, the first confederate emy. The Secretary of War reports to the Senate, on the 20th of March, 1852, that "the readiness of the steamers to be used at the shortest representative commonwealth, which shall in time become the admiration and envy of the notice, their capacity of being used as transports for goods and munitions of war, and their great celerity of motion, enabling them to world. France, the hereditary rival whom, only twenty years ago, with the aid of your own colonies, you despoiled of her North American possessions, though they had been strengthened by the genius of Richelieu, will take sweet revenge in aiding the emancipation of those very colonies, and thus dismembering your empire. You will strike her in vain with one hand, while you stretch forth the other to reduce your colonies with squal discomfiture. And

guerrillas of the ocean."

Thirdly. Great Britain has already more than two hundred and fifty steamers, armed and capable of armament. What would be our interior in the capable of armament.

situation, in the emergency of a war, if we were unprovided with a similar force for defence and aggression?

But, fourthly. The warlike adeptation of the steamers is a collateral and contingent feature of the enterprise, which will stand safely on the accomplishment of its postal and mercantile ends, even if that feature should prove value-less. These steamers, at least, are built and in use, and accomplish their important civic

purposes. We may correct our system, not in this, but in future operations.

Thus, Mr. President, it appears that the enterprise was wisely adopted. And now I pray you take notice that it has not been rendered unwise or impracticable by any change of cir-cumstances or of public interests. Everything in these respects remains as it was, except that we have increased ability and increased need to put it forth in the struggle for the freedom of

put it forth in the struggle for the freedom of commerce and the command of the seas.

Nor does the expense complained of affect the question of perseverance. The excess of expense above the estimates results from the wise policy of building larger and better ships than ware at first contemplated, whereby in than were at first contemplated, whereby in achievement we have not merely equalled but urpassed Great Britain. Nor is the expense of the American steamers

disproportionate to that of the British. Although we all know that for a time it might well be because the rate of interest, and the cost of labor and of skill, are higher on this side of the Atlantic than on the other, and because higher nsurance must be paid on more valuable ves-sels. Nevertheless, the Cunard steamers, seven in number, have an aggregate capacity of 12,252 tons, averaging 1,750 tons for each, and they cross the Atlantic eighty-five times annually; thus the whole tonnage worked by them across the Atlantic is 148,750 tons.

The Collins steamers have an aggregate tonand the aggregate tonnage worked by them across the ocean is 178,100 tons; the cost to the Government is \$850,000, not exceeding, in proportion to their work, the expense of the Cunard line. At the same time, they excel the Cunard line. At the same time, they excel the Cunard steamers in speed. The shortest west-ward passage of the Cunard steamers was ten days and twenty-two hours, and the shortest eastward passage ten days and twelve hours; while the quickest westward passage of the Collins steamers was nine days and twelve hours, and the quickest eastward passage was nine days and eight hours.

together their widely-separated Territories with canals, railroads, and telegraphs. When a long interval of peace shall have come, your mer-chants, combining a vast capital, will regain and hold for a time the carrying trade, by Nor is the expense disproportioned to the prise was a postal treaty with Great Britain and under that treaty, in lieu of receiving no borrowing the device, and improving on your skill, will reconquer their commerce. You will then rouse all the enterprise of your mersteam ocean postages, as before, we now receive postages amounting in round numbers to \$400,000; and this revenue must swell, and to \$400,000; and this revenue mass swell, and is actually swelling at the rate of \$200,000 annually. Thus, in the first place, it is clear that in two years the postal revenue alone will defray the expense; and, secondly, there lies very near to us in the future what my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] so ustly denominates, and what every patriot and philanthropist so earnestly seeks, the great boon of cheap ocean postage.

And now, while we maintain postal commu mication to every part of our country, at no matter how great expense, provided that the revenue of the whole system shall equal the cost of all its parts, I desire to know why we should depart from a principle so enlightened should depart from a principle so enlightened in foreign postal conventions, which are ancillary to commerce, to immigration, and to political influence and power. But if we change the terms of the question, it will be more easily solved. What, then, shall we lose by arresting the enterprise? We shall lose all the postages on steam mails, and all the hopes of cheap postage, and all the profits on passengers and frieght transported by steam. It is not easy to estimate these losses; but we have some knowledge of the profits of Great Britain, arising from the monopoly she enjoyed before our com-petition. The duties received into the treasury rom the Cunard steamers rose in six years fro \$73,809 to \$1,054,731. She paid the steamers for carrying the mails six years \$2,550,000, and received postages in return amounting at \$7,836,800; giving her a clear profit, on the postal revenue, of \$5,286,800, or little less than million a year. We have gained at least one-nalf of what benefits Great Britain has lost by reason of our enterprise. Let that monopoly be restored and re-established, we shall then lose all that gain, and with it we shall see the postages, and freights, and rates of passage, raised to their ancient standards, and continually adto their ancient standards, and continually adjusted equally to injure our prosperity and promote the interests and gratify the caprice of Great Britain. What shall we then look for but decline of trade and industry, with a long train of commercial embarrassments and national humiliations? At most, we can save by abandoning this en-

terprise only about \$300,000 in two years. Could we not now easily retrench to that extent We can save as much, n some other quarter? and more, by laying up one of our frigates in ordinary during the same time, and twice as much by burning it down to the water's edge. No one would advise this, and yet it would be far less disastrous than the retrenchment now All this momentous prophecy has come to pass. The man yet lives who has seen both the end and the beginning of its fulfilment. It is history. And that history shows that this enterprise of American Atlantic steam navigation was wisely and even necessarily undertaken, to maintain our present commercial independence, and the contest for the ultimate empire of the ocean. Only a word shall express the proposed.

Still, sir, the argument that the expense ex-

Still, sir, the argument that the expense exceeds the estimates is pressed. Well, there is nothing new in that. This is a deficiency bill. It makes appropriations of some millions to supply deficiencies in the customs service, in the construction of public edifices, in the improvement and embellishment of the capital, in the department of Indian Affairs, in the department of the Territories, and in the department of Foreign Relations. And just such a deficiency bill comes up from the House of Representatives, at the middle of every session of Congress, as punctually as the estimates for the year come in at the beginning, and as the appropriation bill based on these estimates appears at the close. Shall we, then, abandon the customs, the public edifices, the seat of Government, the army and navy, the Indian tribes, the Territories, and all foreign intercourse, because we can never estimate accurately, at the beginning, the cost of maintaining them throughout the fiscal year?

But it is said that the enterprise is a depar-

ing them throughout the fiscal year?

But it is said that the enterprise is a departure from the principle of free trade. Sir, it is a departure from that principle, but not a divergence from that principle, but not a divergence from the fixed and ancient policy of the country. Widely, and I think unwisely, as we have differed among ourselves about the policy of protecting agriculture and manufactures, to the hindrance of the growth of commerce itself, yet we have, from first to last, uncompromisingly and unwaveringly adhered to the policy of protecting navigation. We inherited it from England, whose navigation act, passed by the Long Parliament, and cooperating with her encouragement of manufactures, broke the monopoly of Holland, and secured to the British islands the commerce of the world and the command of the ocean. If secured to the British islands the commerce of the world and the command of the ocean. If this measure enhances protection of our navi-gation, it is because British largesses enhance the protection of her navigation. Let her re-

vert to her old measure of protection, and we can at once safely return to ours.

The honorable Senator from Virginia tells The honorable Senator from Virginia tells us that it is wise to give up now, because, the system being unprofitable, we shall be obliged to give up at last. But this is only a temporary contest, not yet fully decided, and growing in success. Collins's contract has eight years to run. Long before that time, Atlantic steam navigation will prove itself to be either self-sustaining or not self-sustaining. In either self-sustaining or not self-sustaining. In either case, Great Britain will withdraw her patron-age from her line, and we can then safely discontinue our contributions to our line. The honorable Senator from Virginia seeks

to divide us on this question, by presenting the claims of what he calls the poorer cities for a share in the benefits of this policy, now concen-trated upon New York. I learn that a bill is near its third reading in the Legislature of the Old Dominion, having for its object to establish a line of first-class steamships between Norfolk and Antwerp. Sir, I assure the honorable Senator that when a proposition shall come before us for material aid to the trade of any of our Atlantic cities which shall at the company of the state our Atlantic cities, which shall at the same our Atlantic cities, which shall at the same time be beneficent to the whole Union—whether that city be Boston, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Norfolk, or Charleston, or New Orleans—I shall greet it with no reluctant hearing. But in the mean time the field of battle is chosen, not by us, but by the enemy; it is not a provincial contest for provincial objects, but it is a national one. We must receive jects, but it is a national one. We must meet our adversary on that field, not elsewhere; and overhaul merchantmen, and at the same time escape cruisers, would render them terrible as tion's cause without a blow.

And now I pray honorable Senators to consider what it is that we are invited to sur-render. It is no less than the proud commercial and political position we have gained by two wars with Great Britain, and by the vigorous and well-directed enterprise of our countrymen through a period now reaching to three

quarters of a century.

Next, I pray you to consider what position we must take after that surrender—the posi-tion of Mexico, of the Canadas, and of the South American States. Surely there is nothing attractive in such a change, in such a de-

I conjure you to consider, moreover, that England, without waiting for, and, I am sure, without expecting, so inglorious a retreat on our part, is completing a vast web of ocean steam navigation, based on postage and com-merce, that will connect all the European ports, all our own ports, all the South American ports, all the ports in the West Indies, all the ports of Asia and Oceanica, with her great commer-cial capital. Thus the world is to become a great commercial system, ramified by a thousand nerves projecting from the one head at London. Yet, stupendous as the scheme is, our own merchants, conscious of equal capacity and equal resources, and relying on experience for success, stand here beseeching us to allow them to counteract its fulfilment, and ask of us facil-ities and aid equal to those yielded by the British Government to its citizens. While our com-mercial history is full of presages of a successful competition, Great Britain is sunk deep in debt. We are free from debt. Great Britain is oppressed with armies and costly aristocratic in-stitutions; industry among us is unfettered and

free. But it is a contest depending not on armies, nor even on wealth, but chiefly on in-vention and industry. And how stands the national account in those respects? The cotton-gin, the planing-machine, steam navigation, and electrical communication—these are old achievements. England only a year ago invited the nations to bring their inventions and compare them together in a palace of iron and glass. In all the devices for the increase of gass. In an the devices for the increase of luxury and indulgence, America was surpassed, not only by refined England and by chivalrous France, but even by semi-barbarian Russia. Not until after all the mortification which such a result necessarily produced, did the comparison of utilitarian inventions begin. Then our countrymen exhibited Dick's Anti-friction Press—a machine that moved a power greater by 240 tons than could be raised by the Brama Hydraulic Press, which, having been used by Sir John Stevenson in erecting the tubular bridge over the Straits of Menai, had been brought forward by the British artisans as a

nventions of St. John, the Variation Compass,

hich indicates the deflection of its own needle

at any place, resulting from local causes; and the Velocimeter, which tells at any time, the distance from the port of departure—inventions adopted at once by the Admiralty of Great Britain. Then, to say nothing of the in-geniously-constructed locks exhibited by Hobbs, which defied the skill of the British artisans while he opened all of theirs at pleasure, there was Bigelow's Power-loom, which has brought down ingrain and Brussels carpets within the reach of the British mechanic and farmer.
While the American Plows took precedence of all others, McCormick's Reaper was acknowledged to be a contribution to the agriculture of England, surpassing in value the cost of the Crystal Palace. Nor were we dishonored in the Fine Arts, for a well-deserved meed was the Fine Arts, for a well-deserved meed was awarded to Hughes for his successful incorpo-ration in marble of the ideal Oliver Twist; and the palm was conferred on Powers for his im-mortal statue of the Greek Slave. When these uccesses had turned away the tide of derision from our country, the yacht America entered the Thames. Skilful architects saw that she combined, in before unknown proportions, the elements of grace and motion, and her modest challenge was reluctantly accepted, and even then only for a tenth part of the prize she proposed. The trial was graced by the presence of the Queen and her Court, and watched with an interest created by national pride and ambition, and yet the triumph was complete. In the very hour of this, of itself, conclusive demonstration of American superiority in utilitarian inventions, and in the art "that leads to nautical dominion," a further and irresistible confirmation was given by the arrival of American clippers from India, freighted at advanced rates with shipments, consigned by the agents of the East India Company at Calcutta to their own warehouses in London. Such and so recent are the proofs, that in the capital element of invention we are equal to the contest for the supremacy of the seas. When I consider them, and consider our resources, of which those of Pennsylvania, or of the valley of the Mississippi, or of California, alone exceed the entire native wealth of Great Britain; when I consider, moreover, our yet unelicited manufactur ing capacity — our great population, already nearly equal to that of the British islands, and multiplying at a rate unknown in human progress by accessions from both of the old con-tinents; when I consider the advantages of our tinents; when I consider the advantages of our geographical position, midway between them; and when I consider, above all, the expanding and elevating influence of freedom upon the genius of our people, I feel quite assured that their enterprise will be adequate to the glorious conflict, if it be only sustained by constancy and perseverence on the part of their Government. I do not know that we shall prevail in that conflict; but for myself like the modest that conflict; but for myself, like the hero who was instructed to charge on the artillery at Niagara, I can say that we "will try;" and that when a difficulty occurs no greater than that which meets us now, my motto shall

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Washington, D. C., lat month 29th, 1852—6m

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Jan. 29

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